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FBIS-EEU-88-079 CONTENTS *25 April 1988*

ALBANIA

Zimbabwean Envoy Presents Credentials to Alia 1
Maltese Envoy Presents Credentials to Alia 1
Economic Progress Report For 17-23 April 1
Leaders Public Appearances 17-23 April 1

BULGARIA

Lukanov, Economic Officials Depart for U.S. *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Apr]* 2
  Arrive in Washington 2
CSSR's Jakes Continues Official Visit 21 Apr 2
  BCP Daily Reports *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Apr]* 2
  Jakes Meets Press *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Apr]* 3
  Communique Published *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Apr]* 3
Stanishev-Led Delegation Departs for SFRY 5
Afghan Envoy Briefs Press on Future Policies 5
Balev-Led Delegation Departs for Kabul 5
Trade Exchange Agreement Signed With Iran *[Tehran IRNA]* 5
Iran Envoy, Ivanov Discuss Gulf Situation 5
Anniversary of Armenian Genocide Marked 6
Leaders Public Appearances 16-22 Apr 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak To Visit Romania 'In Coming Days' 8
Further on Visit by Rozic-Led SFRY Delegation 8
  Indra, Rozic Dinner Toasts *[TANJUG]* 8
  Husak Receives Delegation 9
  Further Report *[RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr]* 9
  TANJUG Report 9
Netherland's Foreign Minister Broek Pays Visit 9
  Arrives 21 April 9
  Meets With Chnoupek 10
  Holds Talks With Chnoupek 10
  Meets Strougal 11
  Meets With Husak 11
  Comments Before Departure 11
CSCE-Related Issues Discussed With France *[RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr]* 12
PRC Delegation Arrives 22 Apr 12
One-Half Million Sign Catholic Petition *[AFP]* 12
Pacem in Terris Marks Encyclical Anniversary *[RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr]* 12
CPCZ Presidium on Domestic, Foreign Policy 13
CPCZ, CPSL Borough, District Meetings End 14
Further Reportage on Government Reorganization 16
  Rohlicek Explains Changes *[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Apr]* 16
  RUDE PRAVO Views Changes *[21 Apr]* 17
Husak Meets Slovak Party, State Officials 18
Prague 'Parasites' Attacked *[VECERNI PRAHA 19 Apr]* 18
Wegner Addresses VKSK Congress 19

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kohl Sends Message to Honecker on Disarmament 20
Liberal Party Delegation Ends Visit to GDR 20

SPD's Bahr Interviewed on Military Detente 20
Dohlus Discusses Party Work With CPSU CC Group 21
Schuerer Receives USSR Supply Official *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr]* 21
Mueckenberger Assesses Visit to Ukraine *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 Apr]* 21
Symposium on Russian Church History Ends *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 Apr]* 21
Education Minister Meets Hungarian Counterpart *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Apr]* 22
National People's Army Delegation in Greece *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Apr]* 22
Dohlus Receives MPLA CC Secretary Chipopa *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr]* 22
Krenz Receives Mozambique Interior Minister *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Apr]* 23
Official Received by Canadian Trade Minister *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr]* 23
SED CC Message to Socialist Party of Chile *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr]* 23
Two NVA Planes Crash During Training Flight 24
Citizen Killed in Brawl With West Berliners 24
Tisch Speech to FDGB Work Controllers *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr]* 24
Suhl Agricultural Congress Ends 16 Apr *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Apr]* 25

HUNGARY

Government Assesses Ryzhkov, Mikulic Visits 26
Official on Streamlining Government Work *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Apr]* 27
Lukacs Discusses MSZMP Operation 29
MSZMP Officials on Draft Plan, Expulsions 30
Local Committees Prepare for Party Congress 31
Grosz Toasts Ryzhkov at Dinner 18 Apr *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 19 Apr]* 33
Daily Slams Israel in Al-Wazir Death *[NEPSZABADSAG 20 Apr]* 35
Relations With CSSR Analyzed *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Apr]* 35
Energy Cooperation With Yugoslavia Viewed *[NEPSZABADSAG 20 Apr]* 36
PRC Delegation Departs Budapest 36
Syrian Military Delegation Arrives 20 Apr 37
Mongolian Party Delegation Arrives 20 Apr 37
Haitian Communist Leader Visits 20-22 Apr 37

POLAND

Solidarity Members Protest; Arrests Reported 38
  Walesa Urges Release of Detainees *[AFP]* 38
  Morawiecki Demands Political Trial *[Hamburg DPA]* 38
  Frasyniuk Arrested; Gawlik Sentenced *[Hamburg DPA]* 38
  6 Fined; March Request Denied *[AFP]* 38
  7 Arrested in 'Crackdown' *[AFP]* 38
  Frasyniuk Released
Transport Strike Paralyzes Bydgoszcz *[AFP]* 39
Jaruzelski Addresses National ZMW Congress 39
Orzechowski Visits Lengica Voivodship 41
  Attends Meeting in Koszalin 41
Jablonski Addresses Ghetto Anniversary 'Gala' *[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Apr]* 41
  PLO Ambassador on Ghetto Uprising *[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Apr]* 42
Archbishop Views Progress Toward Draft Accord 42
Culture Ministers Meet in Moscow 43
  Culture Center Opens 43
Gyrek Holds Talks With FRG Officials 43
Daily Praises Algerian Hijack Solution *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 Apr]* 44
Daily on Worsening U.S.-Austrian Relations *[Moszczenski in TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Apr]* 44

ROMANIA

CSSR's Jakes To Visit in 'Late April' 46
Lenin Birthday Honored by Wreath-Laying 46
Ibanescu Attends Zimbabwean Embassy Reception 46
Leaders Public Appearances 10-16 Apr 46

YUGOSLAVIA

USSR's Vorotnikov Pays Official Visit 48
  Arrives 24 Apr 48
  Opens Talks With Jevtic 48
  Meets With Mikulic 48
Foreign Secretary Departs for Visit to China 49
'Indignation' Expressed at Al-Wazir's Death *[POLITIKA 19 Apr]* 49
  Mojsov Sends Condolences to 'Arafat *[POLITIKA 19 Apr]* 49
Daily Views Mediterranean's 'Bloody Spring' *[Klarin in BORBA 21 Apr]* 49
Tasks Facing Soviet-U.S. Summit Examined *[Sundic]* 51
Rikanovic Holds Talks With IMF, Whitehead *[BORBA 16-17 Apr]* 51
Joint Trade Agreement With Albania Modified 51
Loncar Receives PDRY Official 52
LCY Panel Rejects Plan For Working Presidium 52
Suvar Views Issues for LCY Conference *[BORBA 15 Apr]* 52
Krunic Visits Banat Agro-Processing Combine 53
Krunic, Ckrebic Visit War Memorial 54
Kucan Urges 'Socialism Suited To People' 54
Milosevic Unveils Plaque Honoring Kardelj *[BORBA 12 Apr]* 55
Economic Meeting Looks at Unified Market 55
Meeting Views Slovene Media Coverage of Army *[POLITIKA 13 Apr]* 55
  General On YPA 'Attacks' 57
Pristina SAWP Criticizes Horvat Interview 58
  Daily Assesses Interview *[BORBA 15 Apr]* 58
Croatia Nominates Candidates for Assembly 59
Slovene Assembly Elects Delegates 60
Kosovo SAWP Endorses Proposed Candidates 60
Army LCY Organization Meets, Elects Officials 60

Zimbabwean Envoy Presents Credentials to Alia

AU231916 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Apr

[Excerpt] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received (?Ksendezai Senangare), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. [passage omitted]

Maltese Envoy Presents Credentials to Alia

AU231918 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 April

[Excerpt] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Maurice Abela, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malta to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. [passage omitted]

Economic Progress Report For 17-23 April

AU231922 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 17-23 April carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Durres District: Ten collectives have reported the prefulfillment of the January-April plan. (1800 GMT 20 April)

Gjirokaster District: The export plan was overfulfilled 640,000 leks. (1800 GMT 19 April)

Kukes District: The overall industrial production plan up to 15 April was overfulfilled 3.5 million leks. (1800 GMT 19 April)

Lezhe District: The general industrial plan up to 15 April was overfulfilled 1.2 million leks. (1800 GMT 17 April)

Mirdite District: The heavy industry sector fulfilled its plan up to 20 April by 1 percent. (1800 GMT 22 April)

Leaders Public Appearances 17-23 April

AU231935 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 17-23 April reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received on 23 April the newly appointed Zimbabwean and Maltese ambassadors. (1800 GMT 23 April)

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Korce District AWP Committee first secretary, attended on 23 April the inauguration of a rural aqueduct in Korce District. (1800 GMT 23 April)

Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Shkoder District AWP Committee first secretary, attended on 17 April a rally in the village of Dome on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the death of a local hero. (1800 GMT 17 April)

Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, attended on 23 April the inauguration of an aqueduct in the region of Gore, Lushnje District. (1330 GMT 23 April)

Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary, attended on 20 April a conference of the Tirana District War Veterans. (1800 GMT 20 April)

Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers attended on 19 April a meeting of the Berat District People's Council, which discussed measures pertaining to the implementation of the fifth AWP Central Committee plenum on cultural development. (1800 GMT 19 April)

Lukanov, Economic Officials Depart for U.S.

AU250952 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] On 23 April Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, departed for the United States, where he will make a business visit. He is accompanied by responsible economic officials.

Jonathan Rickert, charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia, was among those who saw the delegation off at Sofia Airport.

Arrive in Washington

AU250954 Sofia BTA in English 0922 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Washington, April 25 (BTA corr.)—Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign economic relations, arrived here on a working visit at the invitation of the U.S. Administration. He is accompanied by high-ranking economic officials.

This visit is a concrete expression of the new trends in international political life, of new political thinking and of Bulgaria's growing international prestige. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. business and political circles are expecting the visit of the Bulgarian guest with marked interest.

The development of Bulgaro-American relations has shown that there are possibilities for their improvement and promotion. The forthcoming meetings with members of the U.S. Administration and with representatives of the business circles will reveal possibilities for increasing bilateral trade, for better economic cooperation and political contacts and for joint efforts for placing dialogue on a more sound and realistic basis conforming with the interests of the two states.

CSSR's Jakes Continues Official Visit 21 Apr

BCP Daily Reports

AU221259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Sofia, 20 April (Goran Gotev and Boyko Vutov)—This was a notable day for the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation. At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Comrade Milos Jakes arrived in Bulgaria on his first visit as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

At 0900 the special aircraft carrying the eminent Czechoslovak visitor landed at Sofia Airport, where Comrade Milos Jakes was greeted by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev and by other officials. Later the official welcoming ceremony took place at the Boyana Residence in Sofia. [passage omitted]

The officials who had come to the welcoming ceremony were presented to Comrade Milos Jakes. Among those present were Comrades Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as the two countries' ambassadors, Toncho Chakurov and Vaclav Janousek.

After the ceremony the first talks between the two leaders took place in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's office. [passage omitted]

Following this meeting, the accompanying officials also joined the two leaders. The Bulgarian side was represented by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Khristo Maleev, secretary of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Politburo and Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee; Goran Goranov, aide to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Toncho Chakurov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Prague. Taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Mihal Stefanak, chief of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Holub and Karel Lukas, assistants to the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Vaclav Janousek, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

At the end of the talks Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes signed a Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR for the Period Until the Year 2000. [passage omitted]

The signing ceremony was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov, and by the officials accompanying the Czechoslovak guest.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, gave a luncheon in honor of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at which the two leaders made greetings speeches.

Later, in the Boyana Residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov bade a cordial farewell to Comrade Milos Jakes.

At Sofia Airport the eminent Czechoslovak guest was seen off by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by the two countries' ambassadors, Toncho Chakurov and Vaclav Janousek.

Jakes Meets Press

AU221657 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Sofia, 21 April (Goran Gotev and Boyko Vutov)—In the Boyana Residence, before his departure, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, answered questions put to him by representatives of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, Bulgarian television, and RUDE PRAVO.

Asked about the results of his visit and the future development of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations, the eminent guest said:

This was a very brief, but extremely effective visit, which culminated with positive results. We not only had an opportunity to exchange experience on the fulfillment of the decisions of our two party congresses and to assess the level of our mutual relations, voicing our uniform approach toward international problems, but, first and foremost, we also signed a Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation for the Period up to the Year 2000. This program concisely lays out the tasks that we have to solve, the execution of which will require a great deal of work.

To a question on the restructuring now under way in the CSSR, Comrade Milos Jakes replied:

As was earlier the case with Bulgaria, we are inspired by the steps taken in the Soviet Union and, on the basis of our own requirements for changes, we have made a start on implementing restructuring. Our restructuring is in essence the same as that in Bulgaria, but naturally stems from our conditions and our experience.

At present we attach most importance to restructuring the economic mechanism. What does this actually entail? Primarily it relates to increasing the powers and obligations of the enterprises, based on economic accountability and self-financing principles. This leads, in a natural and perfectly logical way, to a change in the tasks at the center—that is, to a deepening of democracy in management—which will mean that the majority of issues will be solved at the base, while the center will resolve the more important tasks. These tasks include the strategy and structure of restructuring the entire economy, and the defining of the normative documents and the economic levers through which the enterprises will be supervised from the center. Important components of this are economic accountability, the elections of councils of workers collectives, and the elections of directors of enterprises. This is one aspect of restructuring.

The second aspect primarily relates to issues of democratization—that is, expanding people's participation in deciding individual problems and fulfilling the tasks. We want to strengthen the independence of the Fatherland Front organizations and extend the powers and obligations of the people's councillors, in order to prevent the situation where issues that can be solved at the bottom are solved at higher levels. From this viewpoint, it is undoubtedly essential to change the work of the party and the method of applying its guiding role. The party must not adopt administrative decisions. The party members, the Communists, must set an example by their acts. These were precisely the issues that were discussed at the recently held plenum of the CPC Central Committee.

We are essentially traveling along the same path as the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and certain socialist countries. This is required by the new stage in socialism's development, by the transition of the economy toward intensive development, and by everyone's increased responsibility for fulfilling the tasks being implemented in the relevant country.

Questioned about the prospects for direct links between Czechoslovak and Bulgarian enterprises, the Czechoslovak leader replied that these will continue to develop, and that they form part and parcel of the long-term program signed today. In order to create conditions for developing these relations, he continued, we have agreed that, just as we have a signed agreement with the Soviet Union for utilizing the national currencies in carrying out the mutual trade exchange, particularly in the interrelations between mixed enterprises, so we will also resolve these issues with Bulgaria. This is a step that makes our currencies convertible, albeit only between our own countries. This will help to expand the direct links between us and promote the formation of mixed enterprises.

We want to create such a mixed enterprise on the basis of the existing production sharing between the LIAZ and Madara truck plants.

I would like to stress that this cooperation is not isolated from the processes within the CEMA framework, but forms part of these processes. At the same time, it requires changes within the CEMA framework that will open up new opportunities for increasing the cooperation between the socialist countries.

In conclusion, Comrade Milos Jakes underlined the importance of the CSSR's initiative to create a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Communique Published

AU221346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 88 p 1-2

["Communique on the Official Friendly Visit to Bulgaria of Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee"]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, made an official friendly visit to Bulgaria on 20 April 1988.

Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes briefed one another on the results of socialist construction in Bulgaria and the CSSR. They paid particular attention to issues relating to restructuring and democratization in the two countries.

In this connection, Todor Zhivkov gave a briefing on the tasks stemming from the concept for the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria approved by the July 1987 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and from the decisions of the BCP National Conference. Milos Jakes acquainted the Bulgarian leader with the results of the Ninth Plenum of the CZCP Central Committee held on 8 and 9 April 1988.

The two party leaders confirmed with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations are developing successfully in all fields, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The necessary preconditions for this were created by the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, the 40th anniversary of the signing of which will be celebrated shortly.

Positive results have been achieved in the field of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, especially in specialization and production sharing in the production of trucks and in machine building, chemistry, and other fields. In the future the two countries will direct their efforts toward utilizing new promising forms of cooperation, such as direct contacts between scientific and economic organizations and the creation of joint enterprises and planning-design collectives.

During the talks a discussion was also held on issues in other fields. The two party leaders supported the idea of broadening the direct contacts between the territorial units and the workers of the two countries. They consider it expedient to increase the effectiveness of the cooperation between the parliaments and state and public organs and organizations, in the fields of science, culture, education, and the mass media. In the future, attention must be given to developing tourism between Bulgaria and the CSSR, a field in which all possibilities are not being utilized at present.

During the visit Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes signed a Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the CSSR Through the Year 2000, which opens up opportunities for speeding up the dynamics of cooperation and raising its effectiveness.

The representatives of the two parties expressed support for the speedy implementation of the restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the work of CEMA, and for consistent execution of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000.

The development of interparty contacts is of key importance for consolidating the friendship and fraternity between the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples. In this field, too, opportunities exist for a wider application of new forms of cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes exchanged views on the most important issues of the international situation. They voiced complete support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states, for creating a world free of nuclear arms and violence, and for restructuring international relations in the spirit of the new political thinking.

They emphasized that the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty that has been signed represents an important breakthrough toward real disarmament. A cardinal task today in the field of nuclear disarmament is the signing of a treaty between the USSR and the United States on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive arms, while observing the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed in 1972 and not withdrawing from it within the agreed term.

In this connection, the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee welcomed the new comprehensive CSSR initiative for creating a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, with the aim of further developing the common European process. He supported the proposals of the GDR and CSSR for creating a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed full support for Bulgaria's efforts to create a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans and to comprehensively develop good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the states of this region. Milos Jakes gave a high assessment to the results of the Belgrade meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries.

Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes voiced full support for the new Soviet proposals on strengthening stability and developing cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

The two party leaders voiced support for further strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the interest of peace and social progress in the entire world. This would assist a number of valuable initiatives put forward at the Moscow meeting of the representatives of political parties and movements on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes expressed their conviction that the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete understanding and unity on all the issues discussed, will contribute to further deepening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR.

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, invited Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to visit the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Stanishev-Led Delegation Departs for SFRY

AU241709 Sofia BTA in English
1627 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists, a delegation of the CC of the BCP left for Yugoslavia today. It is headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

In Belgrade will be coordinated the plan for cooperation between the BCP and the League of Yugoslav Communists for the 1988-1989 period, opinions will be exchanged on questions of interest to the two parties and states.

Afghan Envoy Briefs Press on Future Policies

AU221154 Sofia BTA in English
1101 GMT 22 Apr 88

["Afghanistan Will Observe the Agreements Strictly"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 22 (BTA)—Afghanistan will adhere strictly to the Geneva accords for political settlement of the situation related to it.

Dr Mehrabuddin Paktiawal, Afghanistan's ambassador to this country, said today before journalists that his country is willing to establish good-neighbour relations with all countries, to cease the fratricidal war. He expressed hope that Pakistan and the United States will also adhere to the signed documents.

The diplomat spoke about the policy of national reconciliation which has born rich fruits, about the possibilities for formation of a coalition government with the participation of all forces representing Afghan society.

Answering a question, the ambassador stressed that Afghanistan has enough forces to guarantee its security and independence.

Balev-Led Delegation Departs for Kabul

AU241922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, departed on 24 April for Kabul. The delegation will take part in the events marking the 10th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

Trade Exchange Agreement Signed With Iran

LD161032 Tehran IRNA in English
0716 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Tehran, April 16, IRNA—Agriculture Minister 'Abbas-'Ali Zali wound up a four-day visit to Sofia and returned home Friday night after talks with Bulgarian officials and signing a protocol.

Zali who headed a 30-member delegation also attended the fifth session of the joint Iran-Bulgaria economic commission.

Speaking upon arrival he described his talks in Sofia as successful. He said that the Islamic Republic of Iran will export industrial machineries and automobiles including 5,000 Iranian made Renault cars and mini-buses to Bulgaria.

Meanwhile Iran will import primary materials for the Iranian tobacco industry till the end of the current Iranian year (to end March 20, 1989) and export 2.5 to 3 million barrels of crude oil a year to that country. The total volume of bilateral trade is to reach dls. [dollars] 600 million this year, Zali said.

The Bulgarian minister of transport will travel to Tehran in the next few months to attend a session of a joint commission on transports. According to Zali Bulgarian prime minister is to visit Iran in two months time.

Zali said in his talks with Bulgarian president and prime minister, foreign minister and ministers of industries and agriculture regional issues were discussed. The Iraqi bombardment of Iranian residential areas and also chemical bombardment of northeastern Iraqi city of Halabjah were also raised.

Iran Envoy, Ivanov Discuss Gulf Situation

AU221804 Sofia BTA in English
1551 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] April 22 (BTA)—Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Mohammad 'Ali Farmanbar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran to Bulgaria, at his request.

The Iranian ambassador acquainted Mr Mariy Ivanov with the latest development of the situation in the Persian Gulf and put forward the stand of his government.

The Bulgarian side stressed that as before, now too, Bulgaria regards the presence in the Persian Gulf of naval forces of countries which have no outlet to the Persian Gulf as a factor which constantly gives rise to a further escalation of the tension in the region and which may have unpredictable consequences.

Bulgaria once again confirms her full support of Resolution 598 of July 20 1987 of the UN Security Council which is a good basis for stopping the military conflict between Iran and Iraq as soon a possible and for finding a just and lasting solution to the controversial issues through peaceful means.

Anniversary of Armenian Genocide Marked

AU241724 Sofia BTA in English
1659 GMT 24 Apr 88

["Let's Honor the Genocide Victims"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)—73 years ago started the implementation of the program for extermination of the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire. The anniversary of these tragic events was marked today at a mourning meeting before the monument of the 1915 victims in the Sofia central burial ground. In his speech Prof Sarkis Sarkisyan, recalled the main historical facts of the genocide against the Armenian people. The sanguinary events in the Ottoman Empire had become known to the progressive public and it had condemned the politicians and stigmatized the murderers.

It was stressed in the speech that the Armenians will never forget the fraternal hospitality of the Bulgarian people, its cares and compassion.

The participants in the meeting sent a cable of protest to the UN. The cable rejects the attempts for falsifying the facts of the genocide.

Wreaths and flowers were laid at the monument of the 1915 victims and at the monument of the great Bulgarian poet Peyo Yavorov who had extolled their heroism and sufferings.

Leaders Public Appearances 16-22 Apr

AU231409 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 16-22 April monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Dimitur Stanishev welcomed Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on his arrival at Sofia Airport on 20 April for a 1-day official friendly visit, took part in the official welcoming ceremony at the Boyana Residence in Sofia, and saw off Jakes from Sofia airport on the same day. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 88 pp 1 and 2)

The signing of the long-term cooperation agreement with Czechslovakia by Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes in Sofia on 20 April was attended by Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 88 pp 1 and 2)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, had a meeting with Milos Jakes in Sofia on 20 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Apr 88) In Sofia on 22 April he received the FRG writer Erwin Fischer. (Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT 22 Apr 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 19 April Ghulam Faruq Kobakiwal, minister of agriculture and land reform of Afghanistan. (Sofia BTA in English 1415 GMT 19 Apr 88) In Sofia on 20 April he received the newly appointed Italian and Belgian ambassadors, Paolo Taroni and Michel Dooms. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Sofia on 16 April with his delegation from Prague, where they had attended a conference on the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 88 p 2) He met with Ya'kub Ziyadin, first secretary of the Communist Party of Jordan, in Sofia on 21 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 21 Apr 88)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a visiting group of CPSU Central Committee lecturers in Sofia on 20 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 88) He chaired a meeting in Plovdiv on 21 April of the National Assembly's Intellectual Development Commission that discussed the preservation of cultural monuments. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Apr 88)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, received in Sofia on 21 April representatives of socialist countries' trade union publications who took part in a meeting in Sofia. (Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 21 Apr 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, received Genrikh Yushyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, in Sofia on 20 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 88) In Sofia on 21 April he delivered the traditional address at a festive meeting to mark the 118th anniversary of Lenin's birth. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also met with Ya'kub Ziyadin, first secretary of the Communist Party of Jordan, in Sofia on 21 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 21 Apr 88)

Husak To Visit Romania 'In Coming Days'

LD221518 Prague CTK in English
1424 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes is due to pay a working visit to Romania in the coming days.

He will visit the country at the invitation of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Further on Visit by Rozic-Led SFRY Delegation

Indra, Rozic Dinner Toasts

LD200456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Prague 19 Apr (TANJUG)—Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, Alois Indra, this evening greeted delegates of the SFRY Assembly who are visiting Czechoslovakia "as representatives of the heroic and resilient nation of fraternal Yugoslavia".

We are linked by a long tradition of friendly relations, socialist ideas and active efforts for strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, stressed Indra in his toast at a formal dinner in honor of the delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by President of the Assembly Marjan Rozic.

This visit to Prague is looked on, stated Indra, as an expression of our mutual interest in intensifying relations and cooperation between the two countries. Regular interparliamentary contacts also have an important place in this, added chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

Noting current processes of profound changes in a series of socialist countries, Indra said that the CPCZ has also decided in favor of these, explaining that the complex restructuring of Czechoslovak society will be a very complicated task, which will not permit cliches. In Czechoslovak restructuring, Indra explained, it is a question of "avoiding adventurism while at the same time not merely marking time."

We would like to believe, he continued, turning to international issues, that we are witnesses to the beginning of an era of a permanent change of direction away from confrontation towards broad peace-loving cooperation in the world. In this respect, nevertheless, no "exaggerated illusions" are harbored in Prague.

"We highly assess the peace-loving policy of Yugoslavia, its active role in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, which is an active factor in overall efforts in the world towards peace and the resolution of a series of burning global problems. We welcome Yugoslav initiatives concerning the Balkans and the Mediterranean," stated Indra.

Czechoslovakia too, he stressed, is contributing to the deepening of the general European process and a contribution is made to this by the recent initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and goodneighborly relations in the border area between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Indra also indicated some new steps in this direction, saying that the Czechoslovak initiative had not been exhausted.

He stated that Czechoslovak-Yugoslav interparty and interstate relations were developing successfully on the principles of equality, independence, noninterference and respect for specific paths of socialist construction. Indra called for a "qualitatively higher degree" of cooperation, which would correspond to the conditions and mutual needs.

Replying to the toast, Marjan Rozic expressed thanks for the invitation and the exceptional hospitality. Your warm words to our delegation and to all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are seen by us as an expression of sincere friendship, he said, and recalled the long tradition of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak ties.

"Czechoslovakia today is a very important partner to us, with whom we cooperate successfully in many spheres," said Rozic. Pointing to the regular and open political dialogue between the two countries, he stressed the importance of last year's visit by President Gustav Husak to Yugoslavia. [passage indistinct]

The president of the SFRY Assembly said we must call for the bolder introduction into economic relations of modern and higher forms of cooperation, such as long-term industrial cooperation and specialization. This also includes joint investments in our countries and in other countries, a joint approach and action in world markets, a more substantial financial and banking and scientific-technical cooperation and everything else which is mutually useful and which helps the economies to develop themselves for world competition.

In connection with economic cooperation, Rozic stressed the importance of tourism and said that tourists from Czechoslovakia were always welcome guests in Yugoslavia. Initiatives whose aim is to stabilize and increase tourist exchange "enjoy absolute priority in our eyes", he stated.

Turning to international issues, Rozic underlined the great importance of the easing of tensions to which the current dialogue and understanding between the two superpowers has contributed and the favorable effects this had on integrational trends in Europe as well. Only in this way, added Rozic, can military and ideological divisions be softened, dogmas be left behind and the danger of confrontation be removed. The president of the SFRY Assembly expressed support for the Czechoslovak initiative for a zone of confidence and cooperation.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia constantly calls for the easing of tension, for dialogue and disarmament. Now, when specific agreements on disarmament are being approached, the participation of the whole international community in these processes is even more necessary, stressed Rozic.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD201930 Prague CTK in English
1545 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 20 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and a visiting delegation of the Yugoslav parliament (savezna skupstina) appreciated here today the fruitful development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations.

In this connection the two sides stressed the benefit of contacts between representatives of the two legislative bodies for strengthening the ties of friendship existing between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Both sides also confirmed identity of views on fundamental international issues. Gustav Husak and head of the Yugoslav delegation President of Parliament Marjan Rozic expressed the hope that the ratification of the INF Treaty will lead to the continuation of the disarmament process. They stressed the significance of the February meeting of the Balkan countries foreign ministers in Belgrade and the Czechoslovak proposal for the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

Further Report

AU221511 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Apr 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Comprehensive Development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Relations"]

[Text] Prague—At Prague Castle on Wednesday [20 April], in the presence of Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, CSSR President Gustav Husak received a delegation of the SFRY Assembly, headed by its President Marjan Rozic.

In a cordial and friendly chat, the two sides noted the fruitful and comprehensive development of the mutual Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations, which are developing in the spirit of the conclusions adopted at the highest level last year. The benefits of contacts between representatives and members of the highest legislative agencies for the purpose of learning to know the life and for strengthening the long friendship between the people of the two countries was stressed in that connection. Also a unanimity of views on the fundamental international issues was affirmed during the talk. The two statesmen expressed the hope that the ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles will open prospects for further disarmament. They noted the importance of the February meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Balkan countries in Belgrade, initiated by Yugoslavia, and of the Czechoslovak proposal for the establishment of zones of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO for strengthening trust, cooperation, and stability in Europe.

The reception was also attended by Jan Janik, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations, and by Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the CSSR President. Dusan Rodic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

TANJUG Report

LD202055 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1903 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Prague, April 20 (TANJUG)—President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Marjan Rozic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, made a positive assessment here today of the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Cooperation between their two countries is fruitful and all-round one, they pointed out, drawing attention to the importance of agreement on expanding and enriching it accepted at the highest level when the Czechoslovak president visited Yugoslavia last year.

Ties between the two countries' assemblies also contribute to the development of cooperation and traditional friendship between the two peoples, it was said.

Alois Indra, president of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, was present at the Husak-Rozic talk.

In an exchange of opinions on international affairs, emphasis was paid on the role of minor countries in international life and their contribution to efforts for strengthening peace and cooperation in the world.

Attention was drawn to the importance of the Belgrade foreign ministerial meeting of the Balkan countries whose results Czechoslovakia welcomes and to Czechoslovakia's proposal for creating a zone of confidence and cooperation along the frontier between the Warsaw and the North Atlantic treaties, a proposal supported by Yugoslavia.

Netherland's Foreign Minister Broek Pays Visit

Arrives 21 April

LD211320 Prague CTK in English
1204 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 21 (CTK)—Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek arrived here today for an official two-day visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was met at the Prague airport by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes.

It will be the third visit of a Dutch foreign minister to Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky said that the talks will focus on relations between the two countries, with the emphasis put on the search for ways to promote political contacts, intensify economic cooperation and preserve the achieved level of cultural, scientific and artistic changes.

Other topics will include key problems in the world, primarily Europe, further progress in lowering military confrontation between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and promoting political dialogue and economic cooperation, the spokesman said.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD211801 Prague CTK in English
1537 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife gave a luncheon here Thursday in honour of visiting Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek and his wife.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed interest in extending a political dialogue, and a regular exchange of views between the two foreign ministries. He appreciated the resumed development of bilateral economic contacts, and the gradual expansion of progressive forms of cooperation, e.g. the establishment of joint ventures. He also pointed to a great number of unused possibilities of deepening educational, cultural and scientific relations.

Dealing with international topics, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed that due to the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of medium and shorter-range missiles, favourable conditions have been created for further concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament and the global strengthening of confidence. He added that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit will give new impulses for the negotiations on the reduction of the strategic offensive weapons, for the signing of a world convention on a ban on chemical arms, and for holding new forums on conventional disarmament.

Czechoslovakia strives for the deepening of an all-European process in its complexity. In this spirit, it has submitted a proposal for the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states put forward by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes. This philosophy is reflected also in Czechoslovakia's project of an international conference of pedagogues on the 400th birth anniversary of Jan Amos Comenius, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, and pointed out his country's activity at international forums directed towards the development of a fruitful dialogue and international cooperation.

The Dutch foreign minister expressed belief that his visit to Czechoslovakia will enable the two sides to exchange views on international topics and bilateral cooperation. He emphasized the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Dutch contacts, their contribution to the development of European civilization, and a joint interest of the two states in the preservation of the historical heritage.

The world is witnessing now an improvement of the international situation, the Dutch minister said, appreciating the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of the two classes of arms in this connection. He expressed hope that progress would be made in the sphere of the 50 percent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons, in negotiations on the liquidation of chemical arms, and in the sphere of conventional disarmament as well.

He further stressed that the genuine improvement of East-West relations requires, beside the effort at military security, also the strengthening and development of political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural contacts, and cooperation in the sphere of human rights. In this connection he pointed to the significance of the all-European process.

Hans van den Broek underlined that the Netherlands strives for the adoption of a document at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, which would be directed towards the strengthening of confidence and security on the continent, and would include a mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD222009 Prague CTK in English
1241 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Dutch counterpart Hans van den Broek held talks here today.

The Dutch minister characterized the main aims of his country's foreign policy, especially in disarmament and East-West relations, expressing objections to proposals to create a nuclear- and chemical-free zone in Europe and explaining the Dutch government's attitude to talks on reducing conventional arms and on chemical arms, to the role of the Geneva disarmament conference and other questions of the disarmament dialogue. Many of his points of view were different from the Czechoslovak attitudes.

Hans van den Broek expressed himself in favour of the further development of East-West economic and humanitarian cooperation. He supported the idea of international cooperation in environmental protection, saying that there are many possibilities in the sphere. He positively responded to the Czechoslovak proposals to cooperate with the Netherlands in the organization of an international conference on the work of 17th century Czech educationist Jan Amos Komensky (Commenius), who died in exile in the Netherlands.

Speaking about the Netherlands' attitude to the situation in the world's hotbeds of tension—the Middle East, South Africa and Central America—he stressed the necessity of a political solution to these problems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expounded the Czechoslovak attitude to major international political problems. In this connection he explained the proposal of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries. He considered it important that the proposal sets no preliminary conditions and no deadlines. Emphasizing that despite the two countries' different social systems, he said that it is necessary to seek common attitudes and solutions.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky later told CTK that the talks between the Czechoslovak and Netherlands foreign ministers took place in a business-like, frank and constructive atmosphere.

The two countries have identical or close views on a number of foreign policy issues, in others their opinions differ. The live dialogue helped improve mutual knowledge of the two sides' stands. The exchange of views was important especially because major changes are taking place in international life at present, the spokesman said.

Intensive discussions also concerned the development of contacts between Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. New possibilities of intensifying contacts have appeared. A good basis is provided for this by the two countries' political relations which are correct and free of outstanding problems.

"In our opinion, the visit of Dutch Foreign Minister van den Broek confirmed the usefulness of the further development of bilateral relations in all spheres of common interest. It was an important part of the dialogue we are conducting with countries of different social systems in order to expand peaceful cooperation", Dusan Rovensky said.

Meets Strougal

LD212000 Prague CTK in English
1814 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek to inform him of economic reforms and democratization of life in Czechoslovakia. He stressed the need for expanding cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands especially in the economic sphere. In this connection he appreciated the efforts of the Phillips Company to press for modern forms of cooperation.

Hans van den Broek stressed the historical traditions and level of cultural cooperation between his country and Czechoslovakia. He supported the efforts to expand cooperation between the two countries both in the economic and other spheres and in this connection recalled the positive aspects of the prepared agreements between CMEA and EEC.

Meets With Husak

LD222010 Prague CTK in English
1422 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak held talks here today with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives stated there are no open problems between their countries which forms a good basis for the further development of mutual relations in all spheres of common interest.

They expressed the conviction that the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation and relations contributes to the atmosphere of confidence between states with different social systems and the strengthening of security in Europe and the world. They also stressed the significance and usefulness of a political dialogue on key problems of today.

Comments Before Departure

LD230927 Prague Television Service in Czech
1730 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek, met Czechoslovak journalists at Ruzyne airport at the end of his stay in Czechoslovakia. He highly praised the course and results of his visit, which in his words, reinforced relations between the two countries and contributed to the further deepening of their economic cooperation. Emphasis was put on the need to reinforce cooperation and joint enterprises. Ecological issues were also discussed. Bilateral relations, despite differences in views on some issues, are manifested by openness and bilateral interest in expanding the dialogue between the East and West, the representative of the Netherlands said.

When Czechoslovak television asked him about the treaty under preparation between CEMA and the EEC—which he also discussed with Czechoslovak representatives—the minister said these talks on economic cooperation with CEMA countries, and specifically Czechoslovakia, are continuing with great intensity. Naturally, both sides can gain by this, and the agreement under discussion should be concluded shortly.

When asked his view on the recent development of European relations in connection with the recent proposal of Milos Jakes to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good relations on the line of contact of the states of Warsaw Pact and NATO, Hans van den Broek said:

[Begin Hans van den Broek recording in English, fading into Czech translation] We believe that such proposals definitely help peace and stability in Europe. Therefore they have to be received seriously and carefully studied. During the visit we exchanged views on a number of the main elements of Jakes' plan, and we were promised that we will soon receive further details about this plan. We look forward to this. [end recording]

CSCE-Related Issues Discussed With France

AU221859 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Apr 88 p 7

[CTK report: "CSSR-France: Discussing CSCE Process"]

[Text] Paris (CTK Correspondent)—The first consultations between delegations of the CSSR and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on issues connected with the CSCE process and disarmament in Europe began in Paris on Wednesday [20 April].

During the talks, particular emphasis was put on the Czechoslovak proposal to establish zones of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations on the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, submitted by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Emil Keblusek, ambassador with special mission. The French delegation is headed by Jaques Blot, director of the Department for European Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRC Delegation Arrives 22 Apr

LD230122 Prague CTK in English
1905 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK)—A study delegation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, led by its member and head of the propaganda department Wang Renzhi, arrived here Friday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

One-Half Million Sign Catholic Petition

AU231535 Paris AFP in English
1522 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] Prague, April 23 (AFP)—A petition calling for religious freedom in Czechoslovakia has collected almost half a million signatures, the Archchbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, said Saturday.

He also publicly rejected government allegations that a demonstration held in Bratislava on March 25 had political overtones.

The protest, called to back demands for religious freedom, was brutally repressed by police. Two thousand people participated. One protester was beaten and two Western television teams were detained.

"It wasn't a political action," the cardinal said to strong applause at a packed mass at the Prague Cathedral. "The people were driven by a vision of Christ."

The government and official media protrayed the demonstration as a political provocation organized from overseas.

To bolster his argument, Msgr. Frantisek, 88, said the petition demanding more religious freedom in this officially atheist Communist nation had drawn 500,000 signatures in four months.

Pacem in Terris Marks Encyclical Anniversary

AU250845 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Apr 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Gathering to Mark the Anniversary of the Publishing of the Pacem in Terris Encyclical"]

[Text] Bratislava—Participants in a solemn gathering held in Bratislava on Wednesday [20 April] commemorated the 25th anniversary of the publishing of the Pacem in Terris encyclical.

Jan Zabak, Pacem in Terrist chairman and deputy of the Slovak National Council, welcomed to this statewide gathering of clergymen and civilian employees of the Roman Catholic Church, sponsored by the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen of the Slovak SR, representatives of the state administration headed by Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak SR, and representatives of the Secretariat for Religious Affairs attached to the CSSR and the SSR Governments. The gathering was also attended by a delegation of the Corps of Slovak Ordinaries headed by its chairman, Bishop Jozef Feranec; representatives of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen; and representatives of other churches operating in Slovakia. Martin Kapias, acting deputy chairman of the Slovak Peace Council, was also among the guests.

In his speech Bishop Doctor of Theology Jozef Feranec said that the gathering had met to discuss the most topical subject—the desire for world peace. He noted that by publishing the Pacem in Terris encyclical 25 years ago, Pope John XXIII supported this effort.

Minister Miroslav Valek also greeted the gathering. He expressed appreciation for the work of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen, which as he said, could hardly find a more noble idea than the one its name has assumed. He stressed that the socialist state respects different views of the world provided they are dedicated to the cause of peace and progress. In connection with some subversive attempts by antisocialist forces abroad to incite unrest and tension in our society, the minister again declared that the state does not combat the church, clergymen, and believers, but will not accept those who misuse religious feelings for antistate objectives. That, he said, benefits neither the church, the clergy, the believers, nor the state.

Provost Emanuel Schubert elaborated on the life and work of Pope John XXIII and his diplomacy, and docent Doctor of Law Jozef Krejci, dean of the Cyril and Methodius Faculty of Divinity, analyzed the Pacem in Terris Encyclical. Milan Medek, director of the Saint Vojtech Association, spoke about the spiritual mission of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen, and especially about the task to help create good relations between the church and state. Greetings by the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen to the participants were conveyed by its Central Secretary Josef Mestan. The gathering sent a greetings telegram to Cardinal Agostino Casarolli, the Vatican's state secretary, in which Roman Catholic clergymen affirmed their loyalty to the ideas of Pope John XXIII and the permanent head of the Catholic Church.

CPCZ Presidium on Domestic, Foreign Policy

LD222121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1400 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee heard at its session today a report of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, on the course and results of his friendly working visit to Bulgaria and adopted a view about it. This viewpoint highly praises the conclusions of his talks with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, which were held at the time when the people of the two countries recalled the 40th anniversary of concluding the first treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the CSSR and Bulgaria.

The results of the talks of the two representatives represent a new impetus for further deepening relations between the two fraternal parties and states. They confirmed the full identity of views on questions of international political development, as well as the readiness of the two states to take an active part in the coordinated effort by the countries of the socialist community in eliminating the threat of nuclear war, preserving peace, disarmament, and reducing of tension in Europe and in the world. The two representatives voiced support for the peace proposals of the USSR and the initiatives of other socialist countries.

The Presidium of the Party's Central Committee stressed the importance of a long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria up to 2000 which was signed during the visit. The voluminous document creates prerequisites for a further qualitative shift in the mutual cooperation, above all, for the broad implementation of modern forms of economic cooperation, specialization, founding joint enterprises, and so on.

He also welcomed the joint interest and determination of the two parties to reinforce in all ways the advancement of contacts in the spheres of ideology, culture, tourism, friendship ties, and other spheres.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee in its opinion on the friendly working visit of Comrade Milos Jakes in Bulgaria assigned to relevant party and state bodies the task of working out and thoroughly implementing the conclusions of this visit.

The Presidium of the Party Central Committee at its session went on to discuss the reaction in the party and society to the conclusions of the ninth session of the party Central Committee. It praised the fact that they voiced full support for the party's effort to implement thoroughly the program of restructuring of the economic mechanism and of further advancement of socialist democracy. This was shown also at last week's deliberations of 62 district and borough party conferences which took place in a creative-political atmosphere. The course of the conferences was marked by the delegates' active critical and self-critical attitude on the issues under question. The delegates expressed the determination to implement the conclusions of the ninth session of the party speedily.

The Presidium also analyzed the bill which amends the law No. 42/1980 of the Law Digest regarding economic contacts with foreign countries. The amendment is based on the needs of the restructuring of the mechanism of our economy, and the proposed legal amendments on economic contacts with foreign countries creates space for the further initiative of participants in international economic contacts. In connection with the bill, the Presidium approved the intentions and measures adopted by the Federal Government.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee also discussed the report on the results of the inquiry into how Communists, leading officials, and party organizations at the former Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering and in selected organizations under this ministry fulfill the conclusions of the 17th congress in particular from the viewpoint of intensification and efficiency of metallurgical production. The Presidium praised the results of the inspection at this former ministry. The inspection was carried out by the party's Central Control and Audit Commission along with the Department of the Party Work in industry of the Party Central Committee and of the Federal People's Control Committee in the period October 1987 to January 1988.

The Presidium assigned to Communists in the federal government the task of working out a long-term concept of development of metallurgical industry in harmony with the advancement of the entire national economy and newly analyzing the possibilities of its further advancement on the basis of the latest technologies which are comparable with advanced countries while at the same time assessing and establishing the optimum measures for export orientation of Czechoslovak metallurgy.

It is expected that Communists working at the Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and Electrotechnology of the CSSR will verify the efficiency of the state target program No. 3 with the aim of attaining more progressive saving of metals in all spheres of the national economy, above all in engineering.

The Department of the Party Work in Industry of the CPCZ Central Committee was assigned the task of utilizing the results of the control in managing party work in the areas of metallurgy, engineering, and electrotechnology.

The Presidium also discussed the report of the People's Control Committee on the results of an inquiry on securing making technical-economic parameters of the tasks included in the plan of technical advancement for 1986-90 more progressive. The Presidium also acknowledged the resolution which the Federal Government adopted on this report on 14 April.

The Presidium further acknowledged the principles of proceedings in making use of manpower released in connection with restructuring of central spheres and of general directorates of production economic units and also in making use of the space created as a result of manpower reduction. The Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee approved the principles on 18 April. The restructuring of organizational structures of production-technical, research-scientific and circulation base of the national economy and the new organization of structures of central bodies will evoke a great movement of manpower. It will be reflected particularly strongly, above all, in the capital of Prague. This process must be aimed at the reduction of managemement apparatus in both the central and financial autonomy spheres. At the same time, it must be aimed at safeguarding the growth of their quality and efficiency, and efficient and purposeful use of the employees being released, above all, in those posts and professions where there is currently a shortage of labor. The results of restructuring of the organizational structures at the center must be a reduction of the number of such employees by 30 percent. Similarly, one has to proceed also in forming the management structures in the sphere of financial autonomy.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee then acknowledged a report on the course and results of the meeting of Communist, workers' and revolutionary democratic parties on the activity of the theoretical and informational magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, which was held in Prague 12-15 April. It endorsed the policy of the CPCZ at the meeting and agreed to the guideline on improving the journal's work. In this connection, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee noted that the international meeting fulfilled its role. It contributed toward enriching knowledge from the experiences of the individual fraternal parties, and it enables a deeper understanding of their views and the conditions in which they are active.

The Presidium also got acquainted with the information on the FRG visit of Jan Fojtik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and with his talks with SPD representatives and other politicians. It noted that the visit fulfilled its mission, that contacts between the CPCZ and the SPD are further developing positively and that new positive phenomena are arising in the development of relations between the CSSR and FRG.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee heard a report of Comrade Alois Indra on the course and results of the official friendly visit of the delegation of SFRY Skupstina, headed by its president, Marjan Rozic, to the CSSR 18-21 April 1988. The talks were held in a comradely and open atmosphere. They confirmed an identity of views on the basic issues of the current international situation. It made possible a useful exchange of experience from the current stage of building of socialism in the two fraternal countries. Both sides emphasized the interest and political will to continue to deepen and expand Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations in all spheres.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee praised the visit as an important contribution to the further reinforcement of all-round relations between the CSSR and the SFRY.

On the agenda of the meeting were also some other internal political and foreign political issues.

CPCZ, CPSL Borough, District Meetings End

*LD241950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 24 Apr 88*

[Text] Conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL ended today in 64 districts and municipal boroughs of Prague and Bratislava with the adoption of a resolution and the election of new bodies.

The proceedings were attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee. Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium headed delegations at the following conferences:

Gustav Husak in Bratislava four; Ladislav Adamec in Nymburk; Vasil Bilak in Presov; Peter Colotka in Senice; Jan Fojtik in Decin; Karel Hoffmann in Karlovy Vary; Alois Indra in Frydek-Mistek; Ignac Janak in Michalovce; Josef Kempny in Strakonice; and Jozef Lenart in Ziar nad Hronom.

Candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium headed delegations at the following conferences: Josef Haman in Kladno; Frantisek Pitra in Pelhrimov; and Miroslav Zavadil in Banska Bystrica.

Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, headed a delegation in Zdar nad Sazavou.

Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee headed delegations at the following conferences: Mikulas Beno in Chomutov; and Frantisek Hanus in Plzen.

Members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat—Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, and Miroslav Stepan, headed delegations at the conferences in Opava, Jablonec nad Nisou, Beroun, and Prague nine respectively.

Delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, which attended conferences in other districts and municipal boroughs, were headed by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee, heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPSL Central Committee, and members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The proceedings at the conferences were distinguished by an open, democratic, and working atmosphere. During today's debate, like yesterday, delegates assessed the work of the district and municipal borough party organizations, commended successes in social and economic development, and pointed frankly and specifically at shortcomings and reserves existing in the activity of Communists in state, public, and economic bodies and organizations when fulfilling socially wide tasks. They devoted attention to the activity of party bodies and primary organizations in the conditions of restructuring and concerned themselves with measures aimed at speeding up changes in the style, methods, and forms of party work and raising substantially the effectiveness of political, organizational, ideological, and mass political influence exerted by the party among people. Delegates placed stress on the need to secure the implementation of the plan for the current and for the period of the eighth 5-year plan as a whole and the preparation of work collectives for the introduction of the economic reform. They stressed the demand that party organizations be more exacting in assessing the course of action taken by the economic management and the results they achieved, and that they do not replace them in their activities.

Delegates also gave their full support to the coordinated peace endeavor of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and reducing tension in the world. They voiced the conviction that the implementation of the proposal submitted by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to create along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states a zone of confidence, cooperation, and goodneighborly relations, would also contribute toward the attainment of this goal.

Other heads of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee also spoke during today's debates at the conferences. In their speeches they singled out the importance of the conferences' deliberations for the responsible and creative elaboration of the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. They stressed that a greater effectiveness of the work of party bodies and organizations must be manifested above all in economic results. The heads of the party Central Committee delegations described the deepening of socialist democracy, assertion of open policy, and provision of information to the public as being the basic prerequisite for raising people's activity and broadening their participation in management and administration, and in decisionmaking on issues concerning society's development.

It is essential to completely galvanize the activity of the National Front, which provides enough opportunities to enable every honest working citizen to take part in public life. The National Committees, as the organs of people's administration, have an important place in the democratization of our society. The restructuring of our society places high demands on the party's political and ideological work, stressed the heads of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation. It is necessary to bring about a change in the activity of party bodies and organizations in order to raise the effectiveness of ideological, educational, mass political, and political-organizational work, and to reinforce party links with the people. In the struggle for a new, creative, independent, and responsible thinking, it is necessary to realize that even the most sincerely felt conviction of man, if it is not answered by a creative and positive work, will not produce any specific results. Ideological work must be increased in exposing the designs of hostile forces which are endeavoring to question restructuring in Czechoslovakia and to give it a totally different purpose.

It is precisely the CPCZ which stands at the head of the socially wide endeavor for restructuring. It is precisely the application of the party's leading role which is a guarantee that restructuring and democratization will lead to the strengthening of socialist society and the development of its superior features and possibilities.

The conferences elected new district and municipal borough committees of the CPCZ and the CPSL and the party Control and Auditing Commissions. At many conferences these bodies were elected by a secret ballot. The election of delegates to CPCZ regional and city conferences in Prague and Bratislava was also carried out, which will be held on 14 and 15 May this year.

The resolutions adopted have elaborated the conclusions drawn by the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee in the conditions in which the district and municipal borough party committees operate. They set out tasks for district bodies and organizations and for Communists working in individual sectors of economic and public life in ensuring the fulfillment of the plan for the current year and for the period of the eighth 5-year plan, in restructuring the economic mechanism, and the all-round development of socialist democracy.

Further Reportage on Government Reorganization

Rohlicek Explains Changes

AU231741 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
20 Apr 88 p 2

["From the Speech by Comrade Rudolf Rohlicek," first CSSR deputy premier, at the 19 April joint session of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague, explaining the "government-sponsored constitutional bill on changes in the structure of central federal agencies headed by a member of the CSSR Government"]

[Excerpts] We understand the submission of this bill not just as a discussion of an individual, albeit constitutional, law, but as an integral part of a whole complex of changes in the legal system that usher in the restructuring not only of the economic mechanism, but of the entire system of society's management.

The cumulative, fundamental aim of restructuring is to create conditions for an effective exploitation of the advantages of socialist production relations by opening up great scope for the creative initiative of the working people. This calls for the implementation of major changes in the standing, role, and mutual relations of state agencies and economic organizations. [passage omitted]

As for the central agencies, we must inevitably not only preserve, but reinforce the central management of fundamental strategic and programmatic tasks and the central management of ensuring balance and proportionality between the economic and social development. This requires that we formulate anew, and in a different way than now, the role, the powers, and the structure of central agencies. [passage omitted]

The center will operate uniformly vis-a-vis economic organizations. Individual central agencies will not steer enterprises by means of the current system of a multitude of detailed, individually and often subjectively fixed and itemized indexes, by allocating and redistributing resources, and by issuing—often along several lines—partial instructions, directives, authorizations, and prohibitions. It will implement its supervisory functions by means of a comprehensive state plan drawn up in mutual cooperation; by means of a routine guidance of the economy's development on the basis of a flexible and coordinated use of the instruments of management; and by means of universally binding legal provisions. [passage omitted]

The submitted proposal for changes in the organizational arrangement of branch central agencies lays the groundwork for a new understanding of their work, function, and standing. This new understanding is primarily the result of enhanced direct mutual relations between economic organizations, relations based predominantly on economic methods of planned management. The proposed changes seek such a structure of branch central agencies, under which each of them would be responsible for the formulation, itemization, and implementation of the economic policy of the state in one complete branch of the national economy. This is already the case in the area of fuels and power and in the agriculture-and-food complex.

The most important change arising from the submitted bill is the formation of a metallurgy-engineering complex through the merger of what are now the ministries of metallurgy and heavy engineering, general engineering, and electrotechnical industry into a single ministry of metallurgy, engineering, and electrotechnical industry. The main purpose of this change is to remove interdepartmental and interministerial barriers and to establish conditions for an integrated and comprehensive development of this crucial area of the economy and for its more effective integration in the international division of labor. But the merger is motivated by several other considerations as well: The technology and products of individual departments that have until now been run by three different ministries overlap; engineering organizations also have a diversified production profile that falls into the jurisdiction of various ministries but requires a uniform policy. Of key importance are, in particular, the demands for large-scale introduction of electronics into all engineering branches and for the decisive impact of engineering on the modernization and retooling of the entire production base. The merger of the three ministries will establish prerequisites for the enforcement of a uniform strategy and for the introduction of modern technologies into all branches of the national economy. This should also result in the creation of rational conditions for structural changes, for specialization and for the contraction of the range of our engineering production from broader macroeconomic viewpoints. Another outcome of the merger of the three engineering ministries will be the needed concentration of staff who draft the strategy of development and a reduction in the excessive administrative agenda.

It is being proposed, furthermore, that the ministries of transportation and communications be merged into a single ministry of transportation and communications. This merger is motivated by the many common features and functions of the two sectors, which ensure conditions for the activity of all branches of the national economy and for meeting the needs of the population. The effect of this merger will be even more distinct after the establishment of self-accounting [chozrascotni] state enterprises in transportation and communications.

The submitted bill also seeks to reinforce the constitutional accountability of government members toward the government as the highest executive agency of state power and the accountability of the government toward the Federal Assembly as the highest agency of state power. That is why, in addition to structural changes, it also provides for partial changes in the existing constitutional codification of central federal agencies in that, from now on, all of them will be run by a single constitutional official. This concerns specifically the State Planning Commission, in which two government members have worked until now.

It arises from what has been said above that the basic motive of these proposals is not a formal change involving the abolition of existing and the constitution of new agencies, but the creation of conditions for the full-blooded functioning of the new concept of central management in accordance with the principles of restructuring. [passage omitted] The implementation of the submitted proposals will not only reduce the number of federal central agencies, but—by streamlining their organizational structure and upgrading the standard of their work—it will also cut their staff. [passage omitted]

At the same time it is not only a matter of organizational changes. Much more than that is at stake—a changed attitude in the work of central agencies.

RUDE PRAVO Views Changes

AU241406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Apr 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Changes in the Center"]

[Text] The Tuesday [19 April] session of the CSSR Federal Assembly rang in certain changes in the center—in central federal agencies, and also in republican agencies. These changes are based on general plans for restructuring the economic mechanism as assessed and approved by the CPCZ Central Committee session last December [1987] and this April. They represent the first of the changes involving our entire economic management sphere, and will be a consistent transition from a three- to a two-level management organization. This should make the entire management process more flexible and economical.

The changes in the center—in the federal and the national governments—will reduce the number of government members by about one fifth, and that of deputy ministers by several dozen.

The purpose and concept of the present central reorganization is to rid the functions and activities of central agencies of their present occupation with (predominantly) day-to-day operations and focus on work with concepts and methods, long-term planning, and so forth. This change in particular should considerably reduce the apparatuses of our central economic agencies.

The Federal Assembly has assessed and approved the proposals which have been worked out. The Slovak National Council discussed similar legal measures on Wednesday [20 April], and the Czech National Council is about to do the same.

On the whole, we expect the apparatuses of our central agencies to be reduced by about 30 percent. In connection with the conversion to a two-level administration (i.e. ministry-state enterprise) and the elimination of the middle management level (i.e. general directorate), many further employees will gradually be released from their jobs. Together with the reorganization of state administration this represents many thousands of people. Some of them have reached the age of retirement; but suitable jobs must be found for the rest, according to their education level and practical experiences.

The restructuring of organizational structures of the production-technical, scientific-research, and circulation bases of our national economy, together with the reorganization of the structures of central agencies, will lead to great shifts of manpower being released from jobs in the central sphere and in the general directorates of economic production units (VHJ's). This will be particularly apparent in Prague, where central and republican agencies and the middle management level currently employ about 36,000 people; roughly 11,500 of them belong to management, technical-economic, and administrative staffs and mostly have a university or secondary school education. They will have to change jobs.

However, it would be both incorrect and incomplete to see the entire process merely as a reduction of management staffs. The whole process must not only be aimed at cutting down the management apparatuses of our central and economic accountability spheres, but primarily at improving their quality and performance, and also at purposefully and efficiently using the released employees, above all in jobs and professions currently lacking manpower. During the relocation we will certainly have to take into account the existing territorial ties (i.e.

family, housing, and other circumstances); but it is clear that, on principle, nobody will remain jobless, and that everybody's talents will be used expediently.

Responsibility for this will be borne by state and economic administration agencies, appropriate central agencies, and general directorates of the VHJ's. In cases when an organization ceases to exist, the new (successor) organizations that have been set up must take over its responsibilities and proceed, in keeping with the generally valid norms.

The heads of new central agencies (ministers) and state enterprises (directors) are responsible both for shaping the new structures and building up their cadres, and for ensuring the placement and social certainties of the employees of existing organizations. In the period of shaping the new organizational structures, they will proceed so as to ensure the tasks and functions connected with the normal activities of ministry sectors and state enterprises, or of the remaining economic organizations (which will be adopting the new economic methods at a later date).

This must be stressed: On no account will organizational restructuring adversely affect the fulfillment of the adopted economic plans or the accomplishment of other tasks. No agency, enterprise, or organization may excuse its (possibly) worse results by organizational or other changes; it must fully realize that it has not received any dispensation from the tasks allotted to it.

In order to ensure a unified interpretation of and approach to the solution of all these problems, the CSSR Government (and after it the national governments) will adopt necessary measures and issue operational instructions on the conditions and methods of financing and paying out such extraordinary allowances as wage compensations, expenditures for retraining manpower, or bonuses for employees taking up socially desirable jobs and professions.

Some time ago the construction of new administrative buildings was banned. Now the reduction of the number of people employed by the management agencies will free several buildings and other premises for other use. We intend to return the maximum number of such buildings (as far as possible) to their original purposes, such as housing, accommodation, and so forth, or else to adjust them for such use. In this context it is desirable to tackle on a priority basis the development of medical and social care, of services to the population, of the trade network, of tourism, education, and the cultural needs of our citizens.

Our public follows with interest the course taken by the restructuring of our economic mechanism. During the past few months our readers' letters have been asking whether restructuring would again be tackled "from above." The resolutions that have just been adopted prove that the restructuring process is being handled comprehensively with the desirable continuity in terms of time and bearing in mind which conditions must be prepared for attaining a further progress, and when.

In this context it is obviously necessary to demand that the smooth and regular adherence to the time schedule of restructuring become the characteristic feature of the accomplishment of all production and other tasks throughout our national economy.

Husak Meets Slovak Party, State Officials

LD241535 Prague CTK in English
1443 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Bratislava April 24 CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and president of Czechoslvoakia Gustav Husak met representatives of the Communist Party and state bodies of the Slovak capital today.

The officials informed the president of the prospects of the economic, social and territorial development of the Slovak capital up to the year 2010.

They said that at present attention is focused on solving problems in health services, particularly the shortage of hospital beds. Two hospitals are currently under construction. The capital's development plans concentrate on finishing construction in its centre, including the restoration of historical monuments. Considerable attention will be paid to care for the environment, involving the removal of some factories with harmful emissions from the city.

Prague 'Parasites' Attacked

AU221409 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech
19 Apr 88 p 3

[Michal Kuzmiak article: "Parasites"]

[Text] Prague is full of them: full of parasites, all dressed up in the latest fashions from Paris or jeans, and pestering both foreigners (change money, please) [phrase in English] as well as the locals [Wanna buy Tuzex vouchers?] (Chces bony?) They are "working" publicly, and equally publicly they are also showing off their automobiles, villas, and girls of easy virtue—everything that is a part of their lifestyle; a lifestyle that is hardly compatible with not only our morals, but anyone's morals.

Experts assert that they are, allegedly, legally unprosecutable. Therefore, we pretend that nothing is actually going on and they continue to "operate,"— to the detriment of our morals; to the detriment of all of us.

The only thing that comes into the normal working person's mind is that the legal system that does not prosecute this is, obviously, not the best legal system.

Wegner Addresses VKSK Congress

LD222253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Dresden 22 Apr (ADN)—By 1990, 150,000 new allotments are to be created in the GDR, of which 20,000 will be for the people of Berlin. This is intended to better satisfy the growing leisure and relaxation needs, said Erwin Wegner, first secretary of the Central Executive, in the report to the Sixth Congress of the VKSK [Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders]

Some 3.5 to 4 million people annually make use of the VKSK facilities, of which many are classified as "state-recognized local recreation areas," Wegner said. The large number of new allotments had come about as a result of close cooperation between local state bodies, social organizations, factories, and other establishments. The VKSK members were making use of almost 60,000 hectares of land.

Since the fifth congress 6 years ago the output of vegetable and animal products by the VKSK members has risen considerably, Wegner said. In 1987, for example, together with other small producers, they produced in excess of their own needs some 285,000 tonnes of fruit and vegetables, 35,000 tonnes of rabbits for consumption, 13,600 tonnes of geese, turkeys and other poultry for slaughter, 1.6 billion eggs, 5,700 tonnes of honey and also hides, furs, and wool for the market. There was further progress with regard to the state purchase of fruit and vegetables, with more than 22,000 purchasing offices and 625 fruit and vegetable markets being in operation in 1987.

Kohl Sends Message to Honecker on Disarmament

LD221230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN)—In connection with reports in the FRG, GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer stated in response to questions on Friday that a letter from FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl was handed over recently to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state council, in reply to a letter from him on 14 December 1987. The contents of the letter from the Federal Chancellor are being carefully examined.

Without anticipating the results of studying its contents, it is possible to note, as an initial impression, a far-reaching agreement of the overall views and positions set out in it on the continuation of the disarmament process, with those of the NATO summit in Brussels 2-3 March 1988.

Helmut Kohl did not deal with the proposals and ideas submitted by Erich Honecker for concrete contributions to disarmament by the two German states, the spokesman said in conclusion.

Liberal Party Delegation Ends Visit to GDR

LD230909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT22 Apr 88

[Text] Hanover, 22 Apr (ADN)—A delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party group in the GDR People's Chamber, headed by Dr Rudolf Agsten, ended its visit of several days to the FRG on Friday with a visit to the "Industry 88" Fair in Hanover. After the delegates had seen some of the exhibits of the GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises, there were talks at stands belonging to small and medium-sized FRG firms.

During their stay in Hanover, the GDR parliamentarians also had meetings with FDP [Free Democratic Party] politicians from Lower Saxony, including land chairman Heinrich Juergens; the chairman of the FDP group in the land parliament, Martin Hildebrandt; and with Minister of Economic Affairs, Technology, and Transport Walter Hirche, member of the presidium of the party. The two sides broadly agreed on how the two parties can contribute to implementation of principles contained in the joint communique on the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG.

SPD's Bahr Interviewed on Military Detente

DW221130 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Apr 88

[SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr interview by unidentified correspondent—date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] What definite steps were regarded as effecting military detente in the SPD's position paper on military detente?

[Bahr] First, we support the extension of the nuclear-free corridor as it was agreed upon with the SED, and we support a chemical weapons-free zone. We think both points will have increasing influence in the course of negotiations—which we hope will begin—on stability between the Atlantic and the Urals in Europe. Besides, we believe the nuclear aspect—that is, further reduction aimed at reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the countries that have such weapons—must also be taken into account during the conventional negotiations and not be indefinitely postponed.

[Correspondent] What is SPD Bundestag Group's position on modernization, which is increasingly heard following the INF treaty?

[Bahr] I might simply say that we are opposed to compensating for the weapons systems that are supposed to be removed under the INF treaty. We object that the word modernization is misused for what are in fact new weapons systems.

[Correspondent] What would be the effect of a nuclear weapons-free corridor? [Bahr] Well, there is the concern that when the INF weapons are gone, there will be short-range weapons or combat field weapons, with more impact on Germany the shorter the range. There is a lot of concern about that. If such weapons are brought out of the corridor, then they can no longer hit the FRG or the GDR, if you know your arithmetic. That means increased security. It is quite unlikely that nuclear weapons would be directed against areas where there are no such weapons.

[Correspondent] What expectations do you have personally for the international meeting on nuclear weapons-free zones to be held in Berlin in June, in which you will participate?

[Bahr] I hope there will be agreement that it is nonsense to talk about the nuclear weapons-free corridor, while regarding it as the denuclearization of Europe, because even then there will continue to exist American, British, French, and Soviet nuclear weapons. I hope that there will be agreement that true denuclearization in the actual sense of the word cannot exist on one continent in which there are some 200 nuclear reactors. In case of conventional war, no one can guarantee that shells would miss the reactors. That means that we have 200 potential Chernobyls in Europe. By the way, we have some interesting chemical plants, not only in Switzerland, but also in both German states and certainly in other countries. That means we could conclude that even a conventional war is simply no longer conceivable without taking into account that central Europe's civilization might revert, within an extremely short period, to the state it was in before World War I. Enough! Let us end it.

Dohlus Discusses Party Work With CPSU CC Group

AU231810 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [20 April] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Nikolay Bashirov, section head of the Central Committee organizational party work department.

Horst Dohlus briefed the Soviet guests on topical tasks and on the SED's political and organizational work in implementing decisions of its 11th congress resulting from Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of SED kreis leaderships in February this year. He explained the SED's activities in realizing its leading role in further shaping the developed socialist society of the GDR.

Nikolay Bashirov reported on further development of organizational party work in implementing decisions of the 27th CPSU congress.

Heinz Mirtschin, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee party organs department, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talk.

Schuerer Receives USSR Supply Official

AU221442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Vasiliy Faustov, first deputy of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Berlin on Tuesday [19 April].

On the basis of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the basis of the long-term program for development of cooperation between the GDR and USSR in the spheres of science, technology, and production through the year 2000, there was a discussion on tasks involving the efficient use of important raw materials and other materials in the national economy, as well as increased upgrading of production under conditions of comprehensive intensification of the reproduction processes.

Gerhard Schuerer stressed that the implementation of the targets set by the 11th SED Congress for the comprehensive exploitation and efficient utilization of the GDR's own raw material resources, and the increased upgrading of all energy sources, raw materials, and other materials is of fundamental importance to the further stable and dynamic growth of the economy. The GDR's combines and enterprises are directing their efforts toward complying with standards and achieving the targets set for material consumption. He explained that better results in the economical use of material must primarily be achieved through renewal in production, the application of key technologies, particularly microelectronics and CAD/CAM technology, as well as through the use of new materials. The visitor spoke about the methods designed to change the system of material and technical supply in his country. He pointed out that the working people's efforts in the USSR are also aimed at achieving a highly economical use of materials. He spoke in favor of expanding cooperation between the two countries in this sphere.

The meeting was attended by Erich Haase, state secretary in the Ministry of Material Management, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Mueckenberger Assesses Visit to Ukraine

AU191900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Apr 88 p 4

[Text] On Friday [15 April] Boris Kachura, member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party, described the visit by a delegation of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by its President Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, as a symbol of the friendship and solidarity between the GDR and the USSR. The GDR's participation in the construction of the Krivoy Rog Mining and Processing Combine is also a concrete expression of this friendship and solidarity. In a talk with the guests, he also reported on topical questions of the Ukraine's development.

Erich Mueckenberger said the joint project in Krivoy Rog is a new example of the comprehensive economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

The delegation of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by Erich Mueckenberger, had arrived on Friday for a 3-day visit to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and had been cordially welcomed by Boris Kachura and Vasiliy Osnach, chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship with the GDR, in Kiev. On the same day it traveled to Krivoy Rog. On Saturday [16 April] it will visit the site of the iron ore combine and meet with GDR construction workers there.

Symposium on Russian Church History Ends

AU211727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Apr 88 p 4

[Text] Halle (ADN)—The interdisciplinary ecumenical symposium on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of Russia's Christianization was concluded at the Halle-Wittenberg Martin Luther University on Friday [15 April]. In the course of 2 days, approximately 100 scientists and church dignitaries from the FRG, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Finland, Austria, Poland, Romania, and the USSR discussed results from the study of Russian church history and religious art. In his summary, conference chairman Professor Dr Hermann Goltz of the theology section of Halle University said the discussion in four working groups had not focused only on the historical perspective of the 1,000-year history of Russian Christianity. The efforts to draw practical conclusions from this historical point of view for the life of the churches in the present, especially for peace work and ecumenical dialogue, have become manifest again and again in more than 50 lectures. Professor Dr Goltz stressed that this topic is one of the complex of social and political efforts to preserve and secure peace in the world.

Archbishop German of Berlin and Central Europe, exarch of the Moscow patriarch, evaluated the event as a contribution to promoting knowledge of the history and culture of the peoples united in the Soviet Union, whose most important need is to live in peace with all states and peoples.

Guests from 29 universities, academies, and scientific institutions, as well as representatives of 12 churches and confessions participated in the conference. In a concluding reception given by the rector of the university, Department Director Dr Gerhard Will conveyed greetings from Dr Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs.

On the weekend [16-17 April] the ecumenical guests of the symposium will visit churches and communities of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR.

Education Minister Meets Hungarian Counterpart

AU181723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 88 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, received Prof Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Wednesday [13 April]. The two sides paid tribute to the high level of relations between the fraternal countries in the sphere of public education and pointed out the successful cooperation in the area of German-language studies. The meeting was attended by Istvan Roska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

On the same day Prof Bela Kopeczi was received by GDR Culture Minister Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. During the meeting the interlocutors paid tribute to the high level of relations in the sphere of culture and discussed possible ways to further intensify cooperation. [passage omitted]

National People's Army Delegation in Greece

AU201709 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr p 2

[Text] Athens (ADN)—From 12-16 April a National People's Army delegation, headed by Rear Admiral Klaus Kahnt, commandant of the Naval Academy, visited Greece at the invitation of Vice Admiral Vasilikopoulos, chief of the Navy of the Greek Republic. The delegation held talks with Vice Admiral Masouras, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Greek Navy, and Rear Admiral Vasiliadis, commandant of the Naval Academy.

During the talks both sides stated that the friendly relations between the GDR and Greece are complemented in the political sector by developing contacts in military policy and that in this way an active contribution is made to creating trust in the military and security policy sector in Europe. At the end of the visit, Rear Admiral Kahnt and Vice Admiral Masouras stressed the importance of an objective dialogue between representatives of different military coalitions and emphasized the necessity of preventing a nuclear inferno.

Dohlus Receives MPLA CC Secretary Chipopa

AU211742 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Jacinto Venancio Chipopa, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee, for a friendly exchange of opinions and experiences on Monday [18 April]. The Angolan guest conveyed cordial greetings from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA president and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were returned on the latter's behalf by Horst Dohlus in an equally cordial manner.

Jacinto Venancio Chipopa reported on the efforts of the Angolan people to implement the decisions of the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. The focus was on defending revolutionary achievements and overcoming the country's backwardness, which resulted from colonial rule.

Horst Dohlus explained the SED's active work in successfully implementing the policies of the ninth congress aimed at further strengthening the GDR and securing world peace. He reported on results and experiences of the party's leadership activity.

The Angolan guest welcomed the International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin, which was proposed by Erich Honecker for June this year, as a timely initiative for a fruitful exchange of opinions on the joint responsibility for preserving and securing peace by the most disparate social forces in the world. Both interlocutors condemned the increased acts of military aggression by the South African apartheid regime against the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African states. On behalf of their parties, they confirmed the continuation of their solidary support for the just struggle of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization, leading all patriots of their countries.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction the further deepening of the close relations of many years between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party, and advocated their further extension.

Heinz Wildenhain, director of the Financial Administration and Party Enterprises Department, and Mendes de Carvalho, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the GDR, participated in the talk.

Krenz Receives Mozambique Interior Minister

AU181930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Manuel Jose Antonio, minister of interior of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on Wednesday [13 April]. The Mozambican official conveyed fraternal greetings from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated by Egon Krenz on behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The interlocutors stressed the trusting relations between the two friendly parties and states. They condemned attempts by imperialist circles, particularly the South African racist regime, to obstruct the development of a human society in Mozambique. The frontline states' struggle against South Africa's policy of aggression and destablization is part of the struggle of the peoples for a world of social progress and joint security. Egon Krenz assured that the GDR will continue to provide support and solidarity to the Mozambican people in their struggle for national independence and peaceful development of their home country.

Egon Krenz explained how the SED is developing its social strategy of the developed socialist society for all classes and strata. It is aimed at comprehensively strengthening socialism, thus serving the well-being of the people and safeguarding peace.

Manuel Jose Antonio spoke about the great efforts by Frelimo and the Mozambican people to fend off South Africa's attacks and attempts to destabilize the country and to defend its progressive development against the armed bandits hired by Pretoria. He conveyed thanks to the GDR for the support given to the People's Republic of Mozambique at all times. Antonio pointed out that his visit has reaffirmed his conviction that the GDR will continue to be a reliable fellow fighter of his people.

The meeting was attended by Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and head of the GDR People's Police. Julio Goncalo Braga, Mozambique ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

Official Received by Canadian Trade Minister

AU211636 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Ottawa (ADN)—The GDR and Canada have spoken in favor of expanding mutually advantageous economic relations on the basis of their 1983 long-term trade agreement. During a talk for which John Crosbie, Canada's minister of international trade, received Christian Meyer, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, the two sides concurred that this cooperation is an important contribution to implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente. The meeting was attended by Heinz Birch, GDR ambassador to Canada.

Earlier Christian Meyer met in Edmonton with representatives from the government of Alberta. During this meeting the Canadian side stressed that cooperation with the GDR in projects such as the bobsled and toboggan runs in Calgary and the space planetarium in Edmonton has proven itself. The two sides agreed to continue collaboration and discussed new projects.

SED CC Message to Socialist Party of Chile

AU211709 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 99 pp 1-2

[ND item: "Congratulations to Socialist Party of Chile; SED Central Committee on 55th Anniversary of the Party's Founding"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee has addressed the following greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Socialist Party of Chile [PSC]:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PSC, I convey to you and to all Chilean Socialists most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

Since its founding, the PSC has been active as an important political force for the vital interests of the Chilean working people, for national independence and social progress, for the peaceful and democratic future of Chile. It has made a recognized contribution to the alliance of anti-imperialist and democratic forces, to the formation of the people's government of the Unidad Popular, under its unforgotten President Salvador Allende, and to implementing exemplary political and social changes for the benefit of the Chilean people.

Also under conditions of a fascist military dictatorship, the Chilean Socialists are proving worthy of their national and patriotic responsibility, in spite of persecution, terror, and illegality.

Closely linked with the Communist Party of Chile and other antifascist forces, the PSC decidedly advocates the creation of the broadest possible front of all opponents of the bloody Pinochet dictatorship.

We can state with satisfaction that the SED and the PSC are linked by close ties of friendship and antifascist solidarity.

The SED and the GDR's people will also stand reliably at the side of the Chilean people in the future. We emphatically renew the claim for the immediate release of the recognized democrat and humanist, PSC General Secretary Clodomiro Almeyda.

We wish you, dear comrades, much success in strengthening your traditional party and in the fight for a free, independent, and democratic Chile.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary.

Two NVA Planes Crash During Training Flight
LD221234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0857 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr ADN—During a training flight two National People's Army planes collided in the Torgau Region on the evening of 21 April 1988, as a result of which both planes crashed.

Tragically, one of the pilots was killed in the accident. An investigative committee has been set up to establish the exact cause of the accident.

Citizen Killed in Brawl With West Berliners
LD250835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN)—During Saturday night and Sunday morning, there were violent fights, after a visit to a bar in Berlin-Mitte, between three persons from Berlin (West) and some GDR citizens. One GDR citizen was fatally injured in the incident and two more received critical injuries.

The persons concerned from Berlin (West) escaped. After an extensive search by the GDR security organs, including the border crossing points from the GDR to Berlin (West), the escapees were arrested. The circumstances of the crime are being investigated by the relevant organs.

Tisch Speech to FDGB Work Controllers
AU211808 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 88 p 3

[Report on speech by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting of work controllers in Berlin on 18 April: "A Piece of Socialist Democracy in Everyday Life"]

[Excerpts] The 35th anniversary of trade union work control provides a good opportunity to recall the successes the workers class has scored in this specific area of exercising control, Harry Tisch pointed out. On the basis of Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships, the participants discussed with great commitment and expert knowledge how trade union work control can contribute even more efficiently to the further successful implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED congress and of the 11th FDGB congress.

Trusting Relationship Between the Party and the People Has Been Further Strengthened [subhead]

Equipped with good political and expert knowledge, and in a class-conscious manner, these trade union representatives also contribute to further deepening the close and trusting relationship between the party and the people, and to mobilizing creativity and vigor in order to strengthen the first worker-peasant state. Harry Tisch conveyed thanks to all work controllers for their exemplary commitment and high level of responsibility. [passage omitted]

Where Profit Governs, Joint Determination Does Not Exist [subhead]

In this connection, the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council referred to phenomena in capitalist countries and pointed out that real joint determination by trade unions in enterprises and at the workplace does not exist in capitalist countries. There the monopolies' power and profit interests are the only determining factors. Capitalist structural policy and rationalization, which are coupled with continuing high unemployment rates, demonstrate in a drastic manner that real joint determination on the part of the trade unions is not possible under conditions of monopoly rule. All demands for an expansion of joint determination by the trade unions have consistently been turned down. This is what the situation is like in countries where politicians clamor for democracy and human rights.

Participation and joint determination are ensured in socialist society wherever the working people's affairs are concerned. The work controllers' activities provide convincing evidence of how socialist democracy functions in everyday life in the GDR.

Like the entire work of the trade unions, work controllers' activities are also aimed at further successful implementation of the main task of unity of economic and social policy, which has yielded many positive results so far. "Aware of what we have achieved through hard work, diligence, and creative energy, we tackle the great and lofty tasks we are facing, and that will require hard work with optimism and confidence," Harry Tisch stressed. [passage omitted]

Suhl Agricultural Congress Ends 16 Apr

AU201523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Suhl (ND)—The seventh congress of the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences (AWIG) ended in Suhl on Saturday [16 April] after 2 days of talks. The delegates adopted a resolution which reaffirms the intention of AWIG's members—peasants with scientific training, forestry experts, and inland fishermen—to use all their knowledge and abilities as mediators between research and practice for the implementation of economic strategy. During the preceding discussion, delegates had reported on their experiences in increasing yields and services.

The congress was attended by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans Albrecht, first secretary of the Suhl SED Bezirk leadership; Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association; Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry; and Dieter Spaar, president of the GDR Academy for Agricultural Sciences.

At the end of the meeting, the congress elected the new Central Executive Committee. Prof Willi Breuning was confirmed as president. Gerhard Bachmann, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative; forestry expert Bernhard Morawietz; livestock breeder Helmuth Pfeiffer; and economist Hans Schlicht were elected vice presidents.

The delegates sent a letter to the SED Central Committee and to General Secretary Erich Honecker. In the message they pledge to do everything they can so that agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry continue to be reliable factors in the national economy.

Government Assesses Ryzhkov, Mikulic Visits

LD222206 Budapest MTI in English
2020 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI)—The spokesman of the government gave the following information of the Friday session of the Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers accepted the report by Karoly Grosz on the official, friendly visits to Hungary of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Council of Ministers set up an advisory board to improve the scientific backing of government decisions and reveal the expected consequences.

The government discussed the principles of the law on the right of association and the right of assembly and the concept of modernizing housing management.

The Council of Ministers proposed for the Presidential Council to amend the Law Decree on Housing Cooperatives.

The Council of Ministers took decision on streamlining the rules of reporting on and the registration of addresses.

The Council of Ministers was briefed on the safety of pits and the quality requirements of consumer goods.

The Council of Ministers appointed Miklos Raft to chairman, and Elemer Kiss and Botond Bercsenyi deputy chairmen of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

At the press conference following the government session Rezso Banyasz said that the visit of Nikolay Ryzhkov was particularly useful and successful. The Hungarian and Soviet prime ministers shared the view that the large-scale changes in the two countries require the extension of cooperation and the application of advanced forms. At the negotiations of open, helpful and creative atmosphere, the parties paid utmost attention to bilateral economic cooperation. It was expressed that economic, technical and scientific relations should be based on increased company independence, mutual interests and the rules of socialist market relations. The changeover from barters to new forms of cooperation should be accelerated. The documents on widening exchange of the assortment of consumer goods and facilitate travels have also contributed to the success of the visit. It is extremely important that the Soviet Union maintains the deliveries to Hungary of raw and fuel materials in the next period at the present level.

During the discussion of international issues the two prime ministers identically evaluated the European and world situation and emphasized the importance of the new foreign policy thinking and expressed readiness to take all measures in the future, too, which promotes the amplification of the favourable processes which started in the international relations, said the government spokesman.

Speaking on the visit of Branko Mikulic, Razso Banyasz told that the negotiations were held in a friendly, sincere, and open atmosphere without formalities. The atmosphere of discussions truly reflected the good political relations and close cooperation between our countries. The prime ministers expressed mutual interest in the strengthening and further development of the relatively high number of long-term economic cooperation deals. Our cooperation could play a role in the desired change of the economic structure of the two countries and coordination of the related tasks.

The two heads of governments especially highly praised the possibilities of direct cooperation along the common border and urged the coordinated development of the borderline region with setting up joint production capacities. The negotiations repeatedly confirmed that we have the same approach to the importance of the nationalities living in both countries. Their existence is a linking bridge which promotes cooperation. This political intention is reflected in everyday life: We mutually care for the nationalities to preserve their mother tongue, culture, traditions and to maintain contact with their mother nations.

At the present meeting the government, according to its new work style, gave preliminary guidelines for the Ministry of Justice on the elaboration of the bills on the right of association and the right of assembly—said Rezso Banyasz. What regards the previous subject: The basic aim is that the bill should assure the democratic right of association for the citizens. At the same time it should specify the legal, namely non-administrative limits to this right. The law should declare that association could be set up for the performance of all activities which are not prohibited by law and which do not violate the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic. The bill should also stipulate that recognition by state is a condition of foundation, the legal form could be the registration by court of the association. The government asks the Patriotic People's Front to organize a public debate on the proposal.

On the proposed regulation of the right of assembly he told that although the Hungarian Constitution assures the freedom of assembly and its regulations meet the obligations related the international covenant on civil and political rights, but we have explicitly on the right of assembly no regulations at present. According to the government it is justified, now, to include the right of the citizens in law with the condition that it should not violate the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic, the security of the state, public order, public security, public morale or the freedom rights of others. It seems substantiated—in agreement with the regulations of several socialist and capitalist countries—to couple the right of assembly, in specified cases, to prior reporting, but in a way which assures that the holding of events could only be banned in defined cases.

At present 158 people serve their sentences for refusing military service—told Rezso Banyasz, responding to a question. They include 146 persons as Jehovahs Witnesses and out of the 12 others, 6 Catholics, one Nazarene and one Adventist are involved. Three announced that they simply find the military service uncomfortable and only a single person refused the service on political grounds. In addition investigations are in effect against 49 persons, because they started military service, but in the meantime they "made up their minds". In Hungary the alternative military service is known for a long time, when the youngsters perform other, socially useful works. The competent authorities are intensively considering this aspect of the service and a balanced proposal will be submitted to the government soon—said the spokesman.

Official on Streamlining Government Work

AU241707 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Apr 88 p 3

[Interview with Government Office Chairman Dr Miklos Raft, by Ferenc L. Gazso: "A Look Into the Government Workshop—At the Beginning of Reforming State Life"—at the Government Secretariat in the Parliament; date not given]

[Text] At the winter session of the National Assembly in December 1987, Premier Karoly Grosz said in his report that the government wants to adjust its working style and its organizational and operational condition to current requirements.

An important though perhaps less spectacular stage of this process is the fact that as of 1 April, the government established the Government Office as legal successor to the Government Secretariat. Its chairman is Dr Miklos Raft, and our correspondent visited him at his office in the Parliament Building.

[Gazso] The fact that instead of a secretariat an office will facilitate the work of the government does not mean much to an outsider.

[Raft] Not only the name, but also the sphere of authority and the tasks have changed. The Government Office is the organizational framework for the work done by the government and its committees, and for the premier and his deputies. What will not change is also important: The Government Office will continue to function as a staff organization, and we are talking here about the establishment of some kind of a super ministry. The Government Office is not going to wedge itself between the ministries and the government. This does not mean that this office is a passive observer and merely carries out the decisionmaking process of the government. In addition to its traditional secretarial tasks, the office also has new tasks, among the particularly prominent of which are establishing relations with the National Assembly, assisting the consultative bodies, and—as a result of eliminating the Government Information Office—also guiding the press. I will say this much about the new organization of government work. It is clear, however, that the Government Office does not merit particular attention in the organizational renewal of the guiding activities of the government.

Not To Be Underestimated [subhead]

[Gazso] I recognize this, but on the basis of the reports one hears, one does not tend to think that more than just a mere name has changed, if only because one can occasionally hear untrustworthy opinions, like, since we have survived so many reorganizations, the present one might be unnecessary. And, speaking generally, does the reorganization of this organization improve the situation in the country?

[Raft] It is certain that we cannot reach our goals by constantly changing the organization. They can better be achieved by improving the quality of state guidance. They can be reached through substantial and resolute decisions, through institutionalized representation of interest in society [erdekviszonyok] and developing and giving more meaning to democratic forms of public life; and last but not least, by unambiguously assigning responsibilities and improving the efficiency of control. Compared with these, relations within the organization are secondary. This secondary role, however, should not be underestimated because the state organization constitutes the firm framework within which it is possible to function efficiently.

[Gazso] The personality of a premier in office plays at least as important role in government work as the importance of the government structure he inherited, and this is so everywhere in the world. This is why a new head of government inevitably makes certain structural changes, too.

[Raft] This is true. But this time we are speaking about much more than this. We should appreciate every activity which is aimed at modernizing government guidance and which has occurred in the recent months as part of the reform in the system of political institutions. We have to modernize government guidance not only because there can be no economic development without this, but also because our state organization still preserves many elements of the model which developed during the period of extensive development.

[Gazso] I would like to ask you to summerize: What can one expect from the structural reorganization of government guidance?

[Raft] Reorganization should primarily contribute to promoting the character of the Council of Ministers as an overall governing body. In the economic sphere, it should contribute to modernizing planning and regulation in the people's economy, establishing markets, and promoting ventures and competition. We need a viable structure which will contribute to enabling the ministries and the central organs of the state administration to reduce guidance which is based on hierarchy to the minimum in order to give wider scope to the evaluating and influencing the social and economic processes.

Offsetting Predominance [subhead]

[Gazso] In your opinion, is the role of the government in our life decreasing?

[Raft] As a citizen, I hope it is. The time of the paternal state which undertakes everything but which is capable of performing little is over. However, another thing is that the role of the state in society should not decrease in the future, either. We will perceive this role differently. It is to be expected that bodies of representation will have a larger scope, and organizations in society and citizens will have more say on common matters.

[Gazso] The government recently eliminated three of its economic committees, including the powerful National Planning Office. What was the reason for this decision?

[Raft] The reason for this was the recognition that their simultaneous operation slowed government action down and caused ideological contradictions.

[Gazso] At the same time, the government established the Committee for Planned Economy [TGB] under the leadership of an independent deputh premier....

[Raft] Again I can only say that a major substantial change has occurred because TGB not did undertake only the tasks of the previous three economic committees. Its structure and activities are also new. The convergence of the National Planning Office and of the highest economic committee stopped with the establishment of TGB. Another substantial innovation is that all TGB members are ministers, and thus it can also be perceived as the government's economic cabinet.

Is the Man in Charge Available? [subhead]

[Gazso] It seems that a significant center of power has been established....

[Raft] Nothing of the sort! TGB does not reduce the authority of the Council of Ministers and does not make decisions instead of the Council of Ministers. Its task is to prepare decisions. Its subordinate status is guaranteed by a regulation stipulating that TGB decisions become effective only by government approval.

[Gazso] Can we hope for clearer responsibilities now that the supervision of a deputy premier over the managers of organs with national authority which were led by ministers and state secretaries—this supervision has been eliminated?

[Raft] The government has made this decision because the previous system of supervision no longer suited the new demands for ministerial independence and responsibility. That is, if a minister has to ask in advance for approval from the deputy premier in charge for every major decision, we can hardly regard him as really independent or really responsible. In addition, this practice also conflicted with the law concerning ministerial responsibility, because from a legal point of view, a minister is responsible exclusively to the National Assembly which elected him and to the government. The radical reduction in the number of deputy premiers was also accompanied by a reevaluation of the spheres of authority. At present, one deputy premier directs TGB, and the other, the minister of trade, represents Hungary in CEMA in his capacity as deputy premier. The functions of both deputy premiers can be accurately defined.

[Gazso] There are no state secretaries who are government members at present. Will there not be any?

[Raft] It is too early to say if there will be such politically elected ministers without portfolio. In any case, we should not discard the possibility that an increase in the political role of the government, an increase which can be expected, will also reinstitute the function of a state secretary. This is also related to the fact that we are witnessing increased use of the office of the government commissioner in a certain sense. In 1987, a government commissioner undertook to coordinate the affairs of the National Theater, and as of January 1988, a government commissioner with the rank of a minister is seeing to structural reorganization in the coal mining industry and to other affairs, primarily power engineering.

Without Improvisations [subhead]

[Gazso] Increasing the use in the institution of the government commissioner demonstrates the need for a more flexible style of work. Is this the prevailing spirit in the activities of the government's entirely new advisory bodies, too?

[Raft] Definitely. There was already a great need for the operation of a professional and advisory network in addition to the government's secretarial apparatus, which was independent from it. In this way it is also possible to promote the scientific foundation of decisions, the exploring of interest relations, and the decisionmaking mechanism itself. It is important that the members of the advisory bodies are not limited by the state organs in forming their opinions and they are responsible to their scientific convictions. These advisory bodies are currently developing their working methods. Among the already working advisory bodies I have to mention the body of economic advisers and the Council Affairs Collegium. But a similarly important role is also played by the State Administration Collegium which has been active active since 1985. In addition to all these, government work is assisted by experts who represent their convictions and not those of some institution.

We are only at the beginning of modernizing government management. This work has precedents, and we are attempting to eliminate improvisations. We are able to, and even have to, discuss the new structures, and it is possible that as we go along, certain promising solutions which have not been verified in practice will have to be discarded, or adjusted and improved upon.

Lukacs Discusses MSZMP Operation

LD190901 Budapest MTI in English
0632 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)—The April edition of "Partelet" (Party Life), the periodical of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, carries the contribution of Janos Lukacs, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, on the renewal of party operation.

The contributor says, "The party is the political centre and decisive factor of our social system. Therefore, the success of the reform of the system of political institutions depends first of all on the party's capability of renewing its own work.

"In close connection with the further development of the system of political institutions, we intend to strengthen the theoretical-political character of party guidance and pay more attention to updating its operation, as enhancement of the ideological-political role of our party is inconceivable without the far-reaching and not only formal renewal of its internal life.

"On updating the internal life and operation of the party, we continue to rely on the principle of democratic centralism. At the same time, we have to face the fact that the interpretation and practising of democratic centralism have not kept pace with the demands of development in daily practice it was frequently limited to that the membership elected the leading bodies directly or indirectly, the leading bodies took their decisions which the party members carried out. Such a narrow interpretation of democratic centralism, however, hampers effective political action.

"To make a headway, it is necessary to raise the standard of guidance work. Strengthening the role of the central committee in party guidance is of crucial importance.

"Further energetic moves have to be taken towards intensifying party democracy. For this, it is indispensable that there should be no taboos within the party, any issue could be raised and nothing should hinder the critical and self-critical attitudes and the criticism of leadership. To this end, it is necessary to continuously improve debating culture and problem-solving ability."

"It has become timely to continue to democratize the party election system and apply the practice of direct election and delegation in a wider circle. Experimentation may also be useful for the introduction of new methods. It is also necessary to work out procedures by which party officials can be recalled.

"Our painful point is the overregulation of party work which today frequently weakens actual policy-making and ties down unreasonably high amounts of energy. There are views that the upper party organs should in no way control the work of basic party organizations, because this is contrary to the principles of party democracy. Good as it sounds on first hearing, this view leaves one thing out of consideration, namely that our party is not a loose hobby circle or association, but it is the leading force of society, and as such is inconceivable without adequate discipline, united action and the necessary organizational order.

"The notion of political and movement character has for long been a matter of heated debates. Obviously, the main point here is that the party should first of all deal with the elaboration of political directions and alternatives, with active policy-making. The party organizations should concentrate not on problems of technical nature, but have to mainly consider the probable social implications of such decisions, their effects on the varying interests and the political conditions necessary for implementation, as well as to formulate the related tasks.

"Nowadays there is much talk of the place of the apparatuses. The apparatus prepares and organizes the decisions of the elected party bodies, and assists with the execution of such decisions. The body makes decisions and evaluates the course of implementation. We have to enforce our principles regulating the relationship of the bodies and the apparatus in the future, too, for there are instances when some take over one or another function of the elected bodies.

"The party apparatuses have recently been often criticized by both the leading party bodies and the membership. One point of criticism is the high number of staffers, but international data clearly show that, compared to the number of party members, the domestic party apparatus of 6,000 is far smaller than elsewhere. However, the main point is how it fulfils its duty and actually what are its functions. We are to continuously review these questions in connection with the party's tasks and the transformation of the system of political institutions. The secretariat has decided to enable the party organizations to reasonably regroup the existing posts, to change the structure of the apparatus according to demand and to pursue an autonomous wage policy. We are determined to cut the strength of the central committee apparatus by 10 per cent before the year is out," says Janos Lukacs.

MSZMP Officials on Draft Plan, Expulsions

LD242037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Interview with Istvan Petrovszki, MSZMP Central Committee department head; and Laszlo Karvalics, MSZMP Central Committee department deputy head; by Edit Kiraly—recorded]

[Text] [Kiraly] The press and the radio have continually given accounts of the debate on the draft standpoint of the party conference. You have had an opportunity to study the material—reports that have come in on the debates in the party's basic organizations and party committees, and the opinions of small and large collectives on the draft standpoint. Have you observed endeavors, reports [hangulatjentelesek], that by the time they came up they had become softer, so the sharp views were rounded off, the picture became prettier, and the mood of the people improved?

[Unidentified voice] The party members formulate certain issues more forcefully. To mention an example: The demand is very strong for the party to reveal to society the causes that have led to the current situation, which it did not undertake in the document, and obviously is unable to do so. However, these demands, and in part, political requirements, indicate that the party must also complete this work by the next congress. Therefore, a scientific-analytical disclosure of the processes leading to the current situation is necessary.

[Unidentified voice] It is possible that the earlier, so-called atmosphere-reports, information-reports, were somewhat more rounded-off; in the past half-year, the main feature of this mood is precisely that it has become radical. We can assure the party members, and public opinion outside of the party as well, that the proposals that were voiced, even if they have been extreme, will appear in the material to be put forward to the leading body. It is then the body's area of competence and its right to choose what it accepts from it, what it agrees with, what makes it think, and what it is that perhaps urges the body to implement changes.

[Unidentified voice] This party debate has activated the party membership in an extraordinary way; several opinions were conveyed even by private individuals regarding the the draft document. In total the editorial committee must take into account almost 4,000 pages of recommendations and views in the course of its work in the future.

[Kiraly] In very many places, they deemed the text of the draft standpoint to be too general, they expected a more profound, analytical wording, and a more tangible indication of the direction forward. They also proposed many supplements. What were the elements in which people agreed, which nobody disputed?

[Unidentified voice] The party membership identifies with and supports the mentality and political endeavors that the document embodies. The concrete observations and proposals belong to this sphere of content.

[Unidentified voice] The greatest agreement was that there was actually a way for the party membership to have its say in the expected decision that will be made at the party conference.

[Kiraly] Did you come across extremist views? We heard about a case where the people came out of the party membership meeting and said: Well, what were we heretofore? We did not speak about anything. At the same time we also heard about cases where they said: Well, this was not a Communist Party membership meeting.

[Unidentified voice] The party organization where the question, "why were we here?" that you mentioned came up was the rarer, for it transpires from our summing up that every fifth party member voiced an opinion at the membership meetings and that an extremely lively debate was carried out. Naturally, this moved between extremes. For example, the Academy of Sciences, or the Budapest party committee, or the Baranya county party committee, simply considered the document to be unsuitable to appear as the draft standpoint of the party conference, whereas the other party committees summed it up as suitable. But the party membership expects a clear program from the party conference as to what it can represent, and once and for all, how it can create political and ideological unity within the party. In other words, a clear program, which can be undertaken, promoted, and which spurs to action.

[Kiraly] And which can be realized.

[Unidentified voice] And which can be realized.

[Kiraly] Do the personnel conditions for this exist, that is, does the intellectual background for this exist? For, at these membership meetings, personnel questions were also mentioned. And here, it was not primarily a case of demanding that heads should roll, but of are there the appropriate people for the way forward, for plans that can be realized?

[Unidentified voice] This was the other painful point of the debates: They expect personnel changes from the party conferences, all the more because the document also mentions that the Central Committee, its executive organs, and the government feel responsible for our country having gotten into the situation it has, and of course, it also takes the responsibility for indicating the way out of this.

Personnel changes are necessary. This is an open secret. Comrade Kadar spoke about this too—that the party conference will undertake this too; it will renew the leading bodies, and in all probability, this will entail certain personnel changes at the highest levels.

[Unidentified voice] It must be added to this also that expectations are raised in a discernible way. That is, that they also expect from this document, or draft standpoint, that which does not belong to it. For in society today, there is a work program, a government program, which outlines the directions for action in the economy and in the other areas of social life. This document undertakes to indicate the main directions of party renewal; how and in what way it wishes to democratize its mechanism of decisionmaking and to further develop its election practice.

[Unidentified voice] An overly detailed document that also contains the concrete ways of action and solutions cannot be expected from the party conference. Rather, it is worth nurturing a conception, in ourselves too, that the party conference will open a path, the path of political development, in which we must accomplish a great many tasks.

[Kiraly] Both of you spoke about the renewal of the party, about reforms within the party. Thinking has been confused quite a lot, people comprehended with difficulty, they had difficulty in thinking through that four party members have been expelled because they professed minority or diverse views. This, by the way, came up yesterday at the Budapest party meeting too. If I remember correctly, someone said that diverse views, at the time of their conception, were minority opinions. This is historical experience.

[Unidentified voice] And which can later develop into a majority opinion too.

[Kiraly] Yes, now several questions arise from this. One is: are you thinking of changing the organizational regulations of the party?

[Unidentified voice] Yes, we are, and what's more the Central Committee already has a resolution that has not been made public—it will be published only after the party conference—which has defined this in more detail. It raises the issue that, yes, minority views must be recognized within the party too and, what's more, views that remain minority ones can be maintained and those holding these views can ask for a review of them by the body with the possibility that they may become a majority view at a later stage. However, this stance too rules out one thing—and the new party organization statute will surely do so—and this is that at forums outside the party a party member should not continue to advocate a view that had remained a minority one in contradiction to the majority opinion or to obtain followers for the view to organize a faction around it. The principal reason for the expulsions metnioned above was not that it was a minority differing view—because this exists within the party even today—what's more extraordinarily many kind of opinions exist within the party...

[Kiraly interrupting] It is really contained in the draft stance that everybody can express at party forums his differing views and nobody can suffer a disadvantage as a result...

[Unidentified voice, interrupting] Yes, but here the mentioned persons have committed the act of indiscipline; they proclaimed their views, which are not majority ones, not party ones, at public forums and not party forums—this is the essence—not at party forums. They published their views; they attempted to acquire followers for these views. It is a fundamental, innerparty disciplinary issue. Let me add that it is a fundamental issue not only within the MSZMP but within any bourgeois party too. If within a social democratic party in the West today a party member represents something different from what the party itself does then there too he is expelled or the particular party member draws the conclusion by saying that he cannot agree to the policy of that party and leaves.

[Kiraly] We could mention here in addition to, or beyond, the issue of democracy within the party the declaration of the KISZ or the PPF among the debates. The KISZ for example considers conceivable the creation of other youth organization and, what's more, the establishment of several youth organizations. Do you consider this possible?

[Unidentified voice] It was raised at all party committee sessions that the part of the draft stance that deals with the social organizations is incomplete, that the party speaks less about what it expects from these social organizations, the extent to which it guarantees their political independence, and the degree to which it requires them to have a say in the formulation and creation of politics. Both the PPF movement and the KISZ alliance, and the trade union movement too, demand an even more marked political independence for themselves and this, I think, should be accepted. For it is precisely via this that the party could create a program that is acceptable to the entire society and that expresses the interests of that society if only this contribution [beszallitas]—excuse me for the word—by the PPF, the trade union movement, the youth alliance, and other social and mass organizations and self-governing communities of citizens would be made more intensive.

Local Committees Prepare for Party Congress

LD242124 Budapest MTI in English
1836 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI)—As reported earlier, the county committees of the HSWP, the Budapest Party Committee and the party committees of the Hungarian

People's Army, the Ministry of the Interior, the Foreign Ministry and the Frontier Guards of the Ministry of the Interior held sessions on Saturday to close a phase of preparations for the national party conference to be held in May. In this phase the smaller and larger communities of communists, the branch organizations and the party bodies of various levels discussed the draft policy statement of the party conference. In the Saturday sessions the party committees formulated their own stance on the document and elected delegates to the party conference.

More than 300 contributions were made in the 24 sessions.

In the various party forums almost every third party member gave his comments on the draft. The discussions, hwoever, were not limited to the party members. On the request of the central committee the draft was also commented by the leading bodies of the social and representative organizations that relied upon the standpoints and proposals of their members representing the wide strata of society. A lot of party members and non-party people forwarded their comments to the Central Committee by letter.

As reported by the correspondents of MTI, the Saturday sessions were characterized by an open, sincere, critical and self-critical tone and a balanced and constructive approach. The contributors, expressing their readiness of action in a responsible tone, analyzed the social, economic and political situation of the country and the underlying causes leading to the current problems, and specified what they considered the most important tasks of a further advance.

Great, and at some places exaggerated, expectations could be experienced almost everywhere, and the question what the national party conference can undertake and what not was raised emphatically. Most contributors urged that the conference should focus on the current problems and tasks and elaborate a plan of action that can be fulfilled in the short run.

The party conference should also make some imperative decisions whose implementation is only conceivable in the long run. Expectation reflects demand for renewal, changes in working methods, and resolute action as soon as possible. As it was formulated by many contributors, the party members and society have the intention and strength required for action. It was also emphasized that the party conference should make decisions, creating the personal conditions for the implementation of the programme.

The draft policy statement was found suitable for a debate. The contributors welcomed that the draft made use of the experience gained in some extensive consultations among the party members in the recent months. This way they regarded the preparations for the party conference as the continuation of the debate connected with the exchange of membership cards, and the debates on the leading role of the party and on the ideological theses.

The party members generally agree with the political endeavours formulated in the document. The idea that the party should strengthen its leading role in society but exercise its function in a new way and the reform endeavours included in the draft are supported by the communists.

Concerning the draft, some contributors held the view that a more clear and more concrete programme is required which takes the realities into account and has a mobilizing force.

In general, the fundamental conclusions of the evaluation of the situation were not challenged by the contributors. They pointed out that the draft outlined a more realistic picture than the previous party documents. Many contributors stressed that a really precise and extensive assessment of the current situation would require a deep-going, thorough analysis of the past three decades. It is also justified to draw up a new socialist image of future.

The view that the policy statement focuses on the renewal of party activities was shared everywhere. On this score the contributors urged to strengthen and further develop party democracy and agreed with the demand, included in the draft as well, that the party members should have a comprehensive and genuine say in political decision-making. They appreciated that the preparations for the party conference were also characterized by this endeavour.

Many contributors considered it an imperative requirement to strengthen party unity and consolidate party discipline. It is a precondition, however, that the party should clearly define which views and endeavours are supported and which ones opposed by it. Some contributors criticized ideological work, saying that the new challenges raised by development are answered belatedly.

The working methods and style of the party were a matter of heated debates at several places. The majority held the view that the party should first of all play an ideological and political guiding role. However, several contributors asked with anxiety whether a leading role interpreted that way would be efficient enough and whether the means required for the implementation of decisions affecting society would be guaranteed.

Opposite views were raised concerning the social control of the party. Many people were afraid that it would hinder sovereign decision-making if non-party factors also had a say in the activity of the vanguard. The majority of contributors, however, took a stand for social control and its guarantee, the extension of openness.

The planned limitation to two (five-year) cycles of filling the party posts gave rise to debates at many places. Many contributors said that these posts be always filled by competent leaders everywhere, irrespective of their years in office.

The chapter dealing with the social organizations was exposed to resolute criticism in most sessions. It should be defined more clearly how these organizations are integrated in the mechanism of political decision-making, contributors stressed.

It was urged at several places that the party conference should deal with the development of underdeveloped regions. The contributors held it necessary to specify the welfare policy priorities more clearly, paying special attention to pensioners, young people starting their career and large families.

The chapter dealing with international issues was addressed by few contributors. Some of them even queried whether this field should be dealt with at all since the time-honoured international policy of the HSWP need not be reformulated. On the score of the topic, emphasis was mainly laid on the modernization of the CMEA and the assertion of the Leninist policy towards the national minorities.

The issue of responsibility was raised emphatically everywhere. There was a debate, for instance, on the relationship of collective and personal responsibility. Many contributors stressed that, instead of investigating personal responsibility, attention should be focussed on creating the guarantees that reduce the possibility of incorrect decisions.

The Central Committee will compile the draft to be submitted to the National Party Conference after analysing the proposals and comments raised on the national debate.

Grosz Toasts Ryzhkov at Dinner 18 Apr

AU241738 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Apr 88 pp 1,3

[Unattributed toast by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a festive dinner for visiting Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, in Parliament in Budapest on 18 April: "Karoly Grosz: Strengthening Our Cooperation Is in Our Mutual Interest"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ryzhkov! Dear Soviet guests! Dear comrades! On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I respectfully greet you, your wife Ludmila Ryzhkova, and all our dear friends.

Your visit is flattering and of outstanding importance in all respects. It is an important stage in the implementation, at government level, of the agreements reached at the meetings between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev. The present visit is proof of our mutual intention to preserve all the values of the traditional and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries so far, cooperation that is particularly indispensable for Hungary. At the same time, we should persistently endeavor to discover and exploit even more diversified forms of cooperation that are worthy of our relations, provide up-to-date answers to the current world economic challenges, and raise our cooperation to a qualitatively higher level. I am convinced that, with this, we will also contribute to the further deepening the friendship between our peoples.

Dear Comrade Ryzhkov! Based on the identity of our ideals, main goals, and fundamental interests, Hungarian-Soviet relations have developed into multifaceted and comprehensive social and economic cooperation, whose results are discernible in all areas of life in Hungary. Open friendship with the Soviet Union, and our equal and mutually advantageous cooperation are considered to be among the greatest historic achievements of our policy, and they also thoroughly fit in with our ideas of the future.

Our trade and economic relations, as well as our technical and scientific contacts are of fundamental importance. We attribute special attention to the balanced development of the turnover of goods and the balance of payments between the two countries, to the continuous modernization of our cooperation, and to the increasing importance of enterprise integration. All these things also make it necessary to adjust our organizational, financial, price, and other conditions to the present requirements. In implementing our program of stabilization and development, in restructuring our economy, and in developing the progressive economic branches, we intend to rely to a greater extent on the already established and continuously developing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We also consider this to be important because, in our opinion, this cooperation can considerably contribute to improving our world market positions, our competitiveness, and our foreign economic balance. Apart from this, it is our priority duty to deepen, advance, and improve the efficiency of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in the fields of culture, education, and the arts, as well as among the republic, counties, and towns of the two countries. We support cooperation along the border and direct contacts between citizens.

At our talks today, we have again reaffirmed that in the future, too, we will continue to strive to strengthen relations, confidence, and understanding between our two countries. Mutually, we came to the conclusion that we need, further persistent search for better ways and new initiatives. By means of joint efforts in our work, we must provide answers to those issues for which we are still unable to find a suitable solution today.

Dear Comrade Ryzhkov! At the talks we have briefed each other in detail on our situation, problems, and our tasks that are to be solved. We said that we have already taken the initial steps in implementing the work program of stabilization and development adopted by the National Assembly in the fall of 1987.

The MSZMP is preparing for a national conference. We are facing decisions that will affect the future of our country. In this responsible work, the moral and political support of the Soviet Union and the interest and sympathy of the Soviet people give us great strength.

This support is particularly important for us now, when we intend to take a more firm step on the road of accelerating the economic reform, perfecting socialist democracy, and developing political institutions.

Our situation is difficult and our tasks are complex. We must modernize and accelerate our economy, whose development has slowed down. We must eliminate the tensions and contradictions of our economic and social life by gradually reducing the burden of the state debts accumulated over 1 and 1/2 decades. However, regarding the future, we are optimistic, because our socialist social order has solid foundations.

Relying on the creative forces of our working people, and with the leadership of the party, we can create conditions for the efficient, modern functioning of our socialist system.

It has become clear that we can achieve desirable results in our social and economic construction work only if we adjust flexibly and in due time to the rapidly changing international and domestic conditions, and if we firmly and consistently search for effective socialist solutions that are appropriate to our particular features and endowments. Creation of a foreign and domestic balance, a modern structural change, a more rapid change in production structure, increased acceleration of exports, a perceptible increase in our productivity, modernization of the means of production, knowledge, and an increased use of intellectual activity in production—all represent the realistic road we must follow. This will also enable us to achieve our goals in employment, social policy, and family and youth policy. We must implement the next steps of the economic reform in a coordinated way and in a programmatic manner, with the continuously coordinated renewal of the economic mechanism and of our economic policy and, last but not least, in a more consistent way than hitherto.

Stabilization and social and economic development are the common cause of the entire Hungarian society. Therefore, we consider it very important to make everybody understand the real situation of the country, have the set goals accepted, and mobilize the creative forces and readiness to act of the entire society, in order to create conditions of further accelerated development, and to preserve and increase our socialist values. There have been and still are people who are not interested in the success of our renewal efforts. They make our task—which, as things are, is not an easy one—even more difficult. In spite of this, we believe that, with the support of the progressive forces of our people, we will carry out our plans.

Dear comrades! The renewal process under way in the Soviet Union creates favorable external conditions for the implementation of our great national goals. Our party and our people follow with particular attention and support the process of restructuring which, in a short time, has become a concept of global political importance, expressing the renewal of socialism and general social progress.

The essential similarity of the tasks that face our two countries makes us mutually interested in each others' results and successes. It is our firm conviction that, just as we, the Hungarian side, honestly wish that the policy of restructuring and openness in the Soviet Union may attain increasingly important results as soon as possible, our Soviet friends are also not indifferent to the success of our reform policy.

We are also aware that we need determined efforts, time, and calm consideration of the tasks for renewal, restructuring, and for the implementation of our goals. Haste and change at all costs as an end in itself are as harmful as helplessness and immobility.

Dear Comrade Ryzhkov! It is a great pleasure for us to see that the renewed policy of the Soviet Union has opened up new horizons for the radical transformation of international relations and for the increase in the international prestige of your country and of socialism. We highly appreciate and clearly support the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at strengthening peace and security and bringing about arms reduction and disarmament. The Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles is an agreement of historic importance, which strengthens international confidence and stimulates the continuation of the disarmament process. We consider it as inadmissible that, simultaneously with disarmament in some areas, a new arms race is developing in other areas.

We hope that new agreements will be reached at the coming Soviet-U.S. summit, agreements that will further promote the improvement of the international—including the European—atmosphere and the alleviation of the universal problems of our mutually dependent world.

In harmony with the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, Hungary consistently and responsibly continues its international activity for the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence and the development of East-West dialogue and cooperation. In the future, Hungary intends to participate with increased activity in working out the international initiatives of the Warsaw Pact by actively making use of its own possibilities and means for the implementation of these initiatives.

In the future we will continue to strive to make sure that our countries achieve considerable progress in developing and modernizing their cooperation, and in increasing the efficiency of their cooperation, and will do this on the basis of internationalism, confidence, and mutual experience. I raise my glass to the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples, to the health of Nikolay Ryzhkov, his wife, and the other guests.

Daily Slams Israel in Al-Wazir Death

AU221620 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 April p 2

[Article by Andras Kanyo: "They Voted for a Criminal Act"]

[Text] One has to read the news agency report several times before one understands exactly what happened. The news was flashed in Washington on 19 April: The Israeli cabinet voted on 13 April on a proposal calling for doing away with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. According to the report of the Jerusalem correspondent of NBC, five members of the inner cabinet voted for carrying out the murderous terrorist act, and two members voted against it. If we can believe this information, Prime Minister Shamir voted with the majority. The spokesman of the Israeli Government did not confirm this version and the Israeli justice minister denied it.

The question is whether the outside world will ever know exactly what preceded the bloody drama that took place in the capital of Tunisia at dawn on 16 April. However, we can be quite sure that it required the coordination and cooperation of various services, including the intelligence and navy, to enable the gunmen to first penetrate into Tunis, then into the well-guarded house of the Palestinian leader, kill their victim, film the criminal deed, and then disappear without a trace. It is a justified assumption that the action was carried out with the silent approval of, or even resulted from a decision by, the Israeli Government, which calls itself democratic.

International public opinion has condemned the murder. The Palestinian population in the occupied territories protested using elementary power. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians employed in Israeli enterprises and institutions stayed away from work, shops were closed, despite the beginning of Ramadan—the 1-month fast of Islam which forbids believers to eat or drink anything from dawn to dusk—and demonstrations continued with no end in sight. Thousands of people went on a pilgrimage to the house of the murdered Palestinian leader's cousin to express their sympathy and demonstrate for the shared cause. And, although the Israeli troops which were mobilized to break up the newly inflamed uprising killed another 14 Palestinians, the demonstrators refrained from using force, in the spirit of Abu Jihad's orders.

It was the murdered Palestinian leader Abu Jihad who carried the proposal through the PLO National Council's recent meeting to create contacts with Israeli political forces calling for a negotiated settlement of the conflict. He was also the leader who asked the participants in the uprising that began on 9 December 1987 to refrain from using firearms against Israeli soldiers. Nevertheless, murderers' bullets ended his life.

Abu Jihad saw popular resistance as the way to force the Israeli Government to start negotiations, rather than terrorist actions or pointless killings. Nevertheless, the uprising has been going on unabated for 4 months and the oppressive measures taken to quell it raised the indignation of international public opinion, and led to criticism by even friendly governments and U.S. politicians. Abu Jihad's policy seemed to bear fruit. Perhaps this is why he was killed on that Saturday dawn by those who forget that oppression and weapons cannot provide answers to national issues.

Relations With CSSR Analyzed

AU231334 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Csaba Poor: "Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Milos Jakes and his host, Janos Kadar, held short but substantial talks in Budapest on 7 April. This is Jakes' first visit to Hungary as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, but we can appreciate his talks as a further station in our regular and intensive relations. Gustav Husak visited Hungary almost 1 and 1/2 years ago, a meeting of foreign ministers was held in Budapest in summer 1987, and in fall 1987 the heads of our governments held an exchange of opinions on the main issues of the international situation and our bilateral relations.

As in previous years, the process of renewal under way in the entire socialist community and in the CSSR, and Hungary was also the focus of the current talks. It is certain, and this is already common knowledge that it is easier to implement reforms efficiently and without unnecessary detours and false trails if we are not ashamed to learn from others and if, wanting to help, we share our successes and difficulties with those who have set similar goals for themselves.

Our northern neighbors have also taken the first steps toward modernizing their economy and their system of political institutions. Prague thinks that the forthcoming reforms can cause the most significant revolutionary changes in the life of the country since the socialist change in 1948. A debate has been going on in society for

1 year already, a debate in which opinions and standpoints really clash on the ways toward renewal and the ways to put detailed theories into practice. The reforms affect relations between goods and prices and the changing tasks of the economic activity of enterprises just as much as they affect the improvement in the conditions of market competition or modernizing the planning of the people's economy. Thus, the general secretaries had many subjects for discussion and an exchange of experiences.

Reforming the domestic economy necessarily requires renewing the foreign economic relations. Implementing modern forms of cooperation in an increasingly comprehensive manner and establishing joint enterprises and direct relations between production units can all provide considerable practical profits for both our countries. Further strengthening the division of tasks between our countries in all areas of the economy, but particularly in the production of private-cars, in electronics, and in the chemical industry, can also contribute efficiently to these profits.

An additional contribution can be made by further developing cooperation within CEMA, by reorganizing its structure and its operating mechanism, and by taking objective economic rules into consideration. The parties to the talks again urged these measures.

Of course, the general secretaries of the parties also discussed the most urgent international problems. They expressed confidence in deepening and broadening the disarmament process, and emphasized the need to urgently find political solutions for regional crises and to broaden European cooperation. They appreciated the work done by the Vienna follow-up conference and guaranteed their support for the efforts toward working out a meaningful final document.

At the same time, they pointed out that relations between Hungary and the CSSR are developing in the Helsinki spirit and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. Our cultural, scientific, and educational relations are increasing and assuming an ever more decisive role in the relations between our countries. Contacts between public and mass organizations and the population, respect for our historical past, the fostering of progressive traditions, and ensuring the good general mood of the national minorities in the two countries, all play an increasingly important role in solving our common tasks and establishing the necessary atmosphere for this.

Laws guarantee the basic rights of the nearly 600,000 ethnic Hungarians in the CSSR and the approximately 100,000 ethnic Slovaks who are Hungarian citizens. They can freely use their mother tongue, foster their culture, and maintain relations their relatives and friends in the other country. This is what a well-known Hungarian scientist in Slovakia recently wrote in MAGYAR HIRLAP: "You need not reject your mother tongue or your nation in order to prosper." This opinion is hardly unique. The closeness of our countries and histories is an important factor in our cooperation, in which national minorities play the role of a connecting link. The way in which national minorities are treated, the good will shown to them, and a rational and sympathetic national minority policy are an important component of the friendship between our two peoples, contribute to establishing cooperation and security in Europe, and enable us to discuss our common affairs in a relaxed manner that befits a good neighbor, as was the case at the talks last week.

Energy Cooperation With Yugoslavia Viewed

AU221539 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Apr 88 p 5

[MTI report: "Village Meetings Discuss the Djurdjevac Water Barrage System in Communities Along the Drava"]

[Excerpts] In village meetings the inhabitants of those Hungarian villages affected by the river barrage system to be constructed at Djurdjevac were informed about this first investment project of the Hungarian-Yugoslav joint program to utilize the energy producing capacity of the Drava River. Representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management, the Water Resources Planning Committee, and of the National Water Affairs Investment Enterprise met with the inhabitants of Murakeresztur and Gyekenyes on 18 April, of Zakany on 19 April, and of Ortilos on 20 April. [passage omitted]

According to preliminary data, a 21.5 square kilometer storage lake will emerge after construction of the dam. [passage omitted]

Hungary will contribute some 2 billion forints to the joint project. The majority of the construction work to be carried out by the Hungarians will be located on Hungarian territory, and a smaller part will be carried out on Yugoslav territory. As compensation for our contribution, Hungary will receive 12.5 percent—103.5 million kilowatt-hours—of the electric power. [passage omitted]

PRC Delegation Departs Budapest

LD230053 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI)—The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee left Budapest after a visit on April 15-22 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was headed by Wang Zhen Che, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the propaganda department.

The delegation had discussions with Erno Lakatos, head of the agitation and propaganda department of the HSWP Central Committee on the contemporary problems of the ideological work, the tasks of agitation, propaganda and information related to the deepening of the reform processes and the further development of the systems of political institutions. Katalin Radics, head of the HSWP CC scientific, education and culture department gave briefing to the guests on the next tasks of arts and education policies. The delegation members met Bela Kopeczi, minister of education. During their program they visited the HSWP Budapest committee, the editorial office of the daily "NEPSZABADSAG" and the Hungarian television.

The delegation was seen by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Syrian Military Delegation Arrives 20 Apr

LD201808 Budapest MTI in English
1417 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 20 (MTI)—A Syrian military delegation headed by Brigadier General Yalal al-Yihni [name as received], chief of the Political Division of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Budapest on a friendly visit on Wednesday.

Mongolian Party Delegation Arrives 20 Apr

LD200954 Budapest MTI in English 0850 GMT
20 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, Apr 20 (MTI)—A Mongolian party delegation, led by Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Political Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest Wednesday on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Lukacs, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Haitian Communist Leader Visits 20-22 Apr

LD222033 Budapest MTI in English
1710 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI)—At the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee Rene Theodore, general secretary of the United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), visited Hungary from April 20 to 22.

The Haitian Communist leader met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with Sandor Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Bela Molnar, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

The Hungarian party informed the general secretary on the country's situation, the party's programme of advance and preparations for the party conference.

Rene Theodore spoke about the topical issues of social development in Haiti, and the activity of his party that gained legality last year.

In the spirit of identity of views the sides reviewed the situation of the international Communist and labour movement and the relations of the HSWP and the United Party of Haitian Communists. The HSWP representatives confirmed that the party will continue to assume solidarity with the fight of the Haitian Communists for the establishment of democracy and the defence of the workers' interests.

Solidarity Members Protest; Arrests Reported

Walesa Urges Release of Detainees
AU221852 Paris AFP in English
1846 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP)—Lech Walesa and 2,000 other residents of the Baltic port of Gdansk have signed a petition asking for the release of two dissidents who are to go on trial soon, an underground publication reported Friday.

The publication, put out by the Committee for the Defense of Legality, said the petition for the release of Kornel Morawiecki, 47, and Andrzej Kolodziej, 29, had been recently sent to the Polish Parliament.

The two are members of Combatant Solidarity, a radical faction of the banned trade union Solidarity which Mr. Walesa leads.

They were arrested last year after living clandestinely for several years.

Mr. Morawiecki, an avowed anti-communist, has asked to be tried for "political crimes" and has strongly denied one of the charges against him—that he smuggled arms between Sweden and Poland.

Other signatories of the petition include former Solidarity vice-president Andrzej Gwiazda and leading dissident Bogdan Lis.

Morawiecki Demands Political Trial
LD222232 Hamburg DPA in German
1550 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Kornel Morawiecki, leader of the underground organisation "Fighting Solidarity" arrested in November, has demanded that he be tried for his political activity. In a letter from prison to Polish state and party leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, which was made available to Western correspondents today, he rejects being made to appear a criminal.

Before being "netted" by the security authorities he had spent 6 years building up "Fighting Solidarity" and publishing underground writings, he says. He is accused, however, of smuggling printing machines and other material from Sweden to Poland without the necessary approval and without paying customs duties. Morawiecki insists that this is a misrepresentation to make a criminal of him. His trial, and that of two codefendants, is expected to take place in May.

"Fighting Solidarity" is a splinter organization of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Frasyniuk Arrested; Gawlik Sentenced
LD231135 Hamburg DPA in German
1051 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, the leader of the banned trade union, Solidarity, was arrested at his Wroclaw apartment today. His family does not know why the police took him away. The arrest of Solidarity member Jerzy Dluzniewski in Lodz has also been reported.

Opposition circles reported that on Friday, security officials arrested four printers who were in the process of printing an underground newspaper at a private apartment in Glogow. They entered the apartment with a key they had taken from the owner, who had been arrested earlier at work. All those arrested were released today.

Meanwhile there is mounting protest against the sentencing of Solidarity activist Radoslaw Gawlik to 60 days imprisonment for alleged infringement of the requirement to work by a Wroclaw court. Gawlik lost his job as a math teacher at a school in Wroclaw in 1987, evidently due to his political activities. He has since failed to find a similar post. This is the first time the law on the requirement to work was applied in order to criminalize dissidents.

6 Fined; March Request Denied
AU231308 Paris AFP in English
0541 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 (AFP)—Six Polish dissidents have been fined around a month's wages for public order offences, their colleagues in the southern city of Krakow said Friday.

They were charged after a demonstration in Krakow on March 8 to mark the 20th anniversary of a revolt by Polish students. Some of them were beaten up when police intervened, the sources said.

The court in Krakow on Thursday imposed fines of between 20,000 and 50,000 zlotys (50 to 125 dollars), the national average wage being around 40,000 zlotys a month.

Dissidents also said Friday that the city authorities here had turned down a request for permission to stage a May Day march by leading dissidents, including Zbigniew Bujak, the former head of the underground wing of the banned trade union Solidarity.

7 Arrested in 'Crackdown'
AU231329 Paris AFP in English
1256 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 (AFP)—Police arrested seven people in crackdown on members of the banned Solidarity union in several cities, dissident sources said Saturday.

Jerzy Dluzniewski, a member of Solidarity's national leadership in the central city of Lodz, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a Solidarity official in southwestern Wroclaw, were arrested by policemen at their homes Saturday, members of their families told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Police also showed up at the Poznan home of Janusz Palubicki, a local Solidarity leader, to check his identity papers.

Dissidents sources added that four union members were arrested at the town of Glogow in southwestern Poland Friday while printing local underground news bulletins in a private apartment. They were released later the same day.

The owner of the apartment Danuta Mielczarek was also held for questioning.

Union sources said the crack-down was aimed at discouraging Solidarity from organizing unofficial rallies on Labour Day celebrated on May 1.

Several union committees have already been created to prepare demonstrations.

Frasyniuk Released

LD242100 Hamburg DPA in German
2024 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, the leader of the banned trade union Solidarity in Wroclaw, was released this evening. He was detained on Saturday morning without a reason being given. It is reported by those close to him that he was questioned about an illegal conference of the Solidarity leadership allegedly planned for this weekend.

Political observers in Warsaw are assuming that the Solidarity leaders this weekend discussed their tactics in planning independent demonstrations to mark 1 May parallel to official processions. Today most of the Solidarity leaders resident in Warsaw could not be contacted by telephone.

Transport Strike Paralyzes Bydgoszcz

AU250906 Paris AFP in English
0848 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 (AFP)—The western Polish city of Bydgoszcz was paralyzed early Monday, as public transportation employees went on strike to demand pay rises, government officials said here.

Opposition sources in Bydgoszcz, a city of 400,000 people, said negotiations were underway between striking bus and tramway drivers and the city's transporation authority, MZK.

Jaruzelski Addresses National ZMW Congress

LD231921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1405 GMT 23 Ap r88

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish State Council and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at third congress of Union of Rural Youth in Warsaw on 23 April—recorded]

[Text] Let me start by thanking you sincerely on behalf of all Jerzys and Wojciechs for your nice 100th nameday wishes. But why only 100 years? Perhaps we could treat it is the first stage...[applause]

Dear comrades and friends! My sincere greetings to you. Participation in the proceedings of the Third National ZMW Congress is not simply a protocol duty. For we regard this congress as an important event in the sociopolitical life of the country. The problems of the Polish countryside are complex. We assess them with all seriousness, neither beautifying them nor lamenting over them. The common attitude of the PZPR and the ZSL is clear in this issue. We shall do everything possible to provide lasting and good prospects for our agriculture, our great economic opportunity, in order to make it an attractive area of work for young people and to make the countryside an area where people will want to live.

There are PZPR members among you, members of allied parties, and nonparty people. You unite your efforts above organizational, group, and world outlook divisions. In your everyday activity you broaden the platform of accord and cooperation of the young rural generation, farmers, agricultural laborers, and rural intelligence. We appreciate the genuineness of the ZMW's activity, your pragmatism, and your aspiration to reach a common denominator which includes what is individual and local and what is broader and relates to the whole of society. Strengthen these characteristics. Care for the solidarityof the organization. Stand against demagogery and the pursuit of private interests and quarrels.

We have in Poland many just and far-reaching programs. This is good. The conscientiousness of farmers, workers,and the intelligentsia predominates. This is a good sowing. But equally, weeds are not lacking—the neglect of obligations, the lack of a feeling of joint responsibility for societal matters, for the state, for the parish [gmina], for ones own group. New rights will soon be given into the hands of rural society, stronger instruments of people's rule. The parish cannot be reformed from Warsaw. A certain phrase has appeared recently, that rural self-management is the king of the fair of our democracy [malowany krol naszej demokracji]. If that is the case, then take it down from its throne. You have the chance to try your strength in the forthcoming elections to the People's Councils. Rural self-managements await those who not only propose a program, but can consistently carry it through. So, put forward your own candidates-,formulate your own local solutions. Poland needs your criticism, your activity, and often open struggle too. Everywhere where you undertake it in the interest of society we will support you. [applause]

There often repeated complaints about cliques and private interests, about conservatism, bureaucracy and the sleepiness of places and institutions that are supposed to serve the farmer. How can this list of complaints be changed into a driving force, capable of overcoming obstacles? Even the most cutting, the most critical words are like rotten cement, useless both for renovation and for the construction of a new house, if they are are not accompanied by deeds—and these always begin in one's own back-yard. Someone has to be first, therefore a specific person has to give the impetus to action. We see the young generation and above all the ZMW and the ZSMP in the vanguard of this process.

Dear delegates! For years, progress in the Polish countryside has been achieved by various ways. It is not simply the transformations which have taken place there in working conditions, in the rural landscape, in people's standards, it is also the roads by which the countryside enters (?directly) into all social structures: into the town, industry, science, and culture. The countryside has created, and continues to do so through succeeding young generations, the Polish working class and the Polish intelligentsia. However, the profound, all-round reforms are also knocking at the door of the parish. Thoroughly-educated, courageous, modern-thinking people are needed to implement them.

It is in the interest of the countryside to reach for them, to gain them for life and work in the countryside. The point is above all conditions, and especially housing, but the attractiveness and color of everyday life in the countryside also counts, including the possibility to creatively participate in sociopolitical life, the satisfaction of intellectual needs. What should be done in this matter I guess you yourselves know best, as the obligation of the youth unions is that the interests of the young generation in the countryside should be defended, but above all to break through the barriers to sociocivilizational advance, to associate more closely the so valuable peasants' work ethic with modern organization and technology, with the achievements of science and culture.

I know that you are conscious of these aims and tasks. The materials of the congress confirm this, and especially the political program speech given by the chairman of the union, Jerzy Glowczynski. Allow me then to underscore the significance of certain problems facing the organization. The first of these is the continuing concern for the shaping of young people's patriotic and civic attitudes on the lines of your slogan: For the fatherland, the countryside, ourselves. The second is the widely understood need for progress in agriculture. It is being carried on simultaneously on several levels. The ZMW can and should fulfill a singular role in the organisation of cooperation and joint activity of rural youth from all the sectors of agriculture. The third thing is the levelling up [rownanie w gore]. We share your critical attitude with respect to disparities in incomes and living conditions in the town and in the countryside. But we expect that in turn you too will not be indifferent to the disproportions in the effects of agricultural production, to the phenomena of unwanted or badly cultivated land.

While undertaking appropriate initiatives and combatting examples of backwardness you can rely on help and full support from our state.

Fourth, it is a personnel policy favoring young people. Create such conditions in your union which will encourage men of action, reformers, social activists, and honest, good farmers. It is in accordance with the will of the party and of our entire socialsit coalition that the start in life, the advancement and the broadening of spheres of activity of the younger generation, should go with the spirit of the times, and the great challenge and needs of the future.

And finally, the fifth point. It is active attitude, and initiative in spreading education, culture, esthetic order and neatness in the countryside. It is easy access to books, moves, and artistic creation, and good organization of sport and recreation.

To live better means, of course, to live more affluently—but not only that: better means also wiser, with more dignity and more joy, and above all, with a justified sense that one is serving the country well.

Young friends! Your union, which was reborn in such difficult conditions and which has inherited the long and beautiful tradition of rural youth movement, has proved in action that it is needed by the countryside and by socialist Poland. I hereby declare the readiness of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic to take into account the achievements of the 3d national congress in our plans and actions, in the process of reforms, [applause] democratizatization in the consolidation of the socialist state. The construction of its prosperity and strength is a constant and unceasing process. Your generation faces great tasks. I have no doubt that you are capable of making creative use of the best patriotic traditions of the Polish countryside, the magnificent characteristics of your respected mothers and fathers: love of the land, good management, persistence.

On behalf of the PZPR leadership and with the authorization of the leaderships of the ZSL and the SD, I wish you, dear young people, fruitful deliberations. May the congress resolutions serve our homeland well!

Orzechowski Visits Lengica Voivodship

LD250809 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has visited Lengica Voivodship. He visited Jawor and was asked to be honorary patron of the celebrations marking the 750th anniversary of Jawor. In the afternoon, Marian Orzechowski took part in a meeting of his party organization at Lubin mining enterprise.

Attends Meeting in Koszalin

LD250823 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] A meeting of the sociopolitical aktiv, workers' movement activists, and members of an honorary committee for marking May Day was held today in the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR committee. Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister and member of the Politburo, participated. He presented the most important aspects of our foreign policy and of our cooperation and relations with the world. He also emphasized Poland's role in maintaining world peace and security, and in disarmament, detente, and dialogue between East and West. In addition, he spoke about Poland's relations with the capitalist countries. The minister stated that our state's foreign policy was closely connected with its domestic policy, including the economic policy. During the meeting, Marian Orzechowski answered many questions concerning foreign travel, among other things, including tourist movement, territorial waters, and cooperation with other Baltic states.

Jablonski Addresses Ghetto Anniversary 'Gala'

AU221454 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 88 p 4

[Text] PAP—"Glory to the fighters of the Warsaw ghetto 1943-1988." This bilingual inscription in Polish and Yiddish was at the same time a message from the participants in a gala on 19 April at the Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science to mark the 45th anniversary of the biggest Jewish armed manifestation in Nazi-occupied Europe.

This event, which crowned the ceremonies marking the month of national remembrance, was attended by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Sejm vice marshal; PRON General Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek; Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association; Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Christian Social Association; and leaders of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Council for Preserving the Memory of Struggle and Martyrdom, the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland, the Institute of National Remembrance, the International Auschwitz Committee, and the Warsaw municipal authorities. Also present were delegations from religious denominations and from Jewish organizations all over the world.

Taking the floor on behalf of the leadership of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, Prof Henryk Jablonski said that the ghetto insurgents have gone down in the history of Poland, for they were heirs to the citizens of the republic who settled here hundreds of years ago. No lengthy descriptions are necessary to explain from where the believers of the Mosaic faith came to Poland and why they settled here of all places, and in such numbers, he said. At this point he recalled some chapters of the history of Jewish settlers in Poland.

Obviously, he continued, one cannot picture centuries of coexistence between two peoples in any territory as an undisturbed idyll. Not even in fairy tales does one read of such a situation. But one thing ought to be stressed here: In many countries, the Jews were persecuted, prevented from taking employment, and exiled "in the name of the law." The law in force was the basis for persecution. The conflicts which took place in Poland cannot even compare with that. What is most important is this: Anti-Jewish outbreaks were illegal in Poland and were considered a breach of the law, and punished as such.

Therefore, it is no surprise that feelings of attachment to Poland were widespread among the Polish Jews and that many of them proved their patriotism during Poland's thralldom by taking an energetic part in the Polish national liberation movements.

The Warsaw ghetto uprising also occupies a separate chapter in the history of Europe, because Poland had the biggest concentration of Jews in Europe.

There was no other Jewish community in Europe numbering some 3.5 million people. Therefore, it is not surprising that it was here that the genocidal ideas of the racists were focused, and here that they wanted to seek their infamous "final solution."

Who could understand the tragedy of the Jewish people better than us Poles? Who could bestow more pity on those who were killed? Despite the huge risk of the most savage reprisals, many people did not hesitate to rescue Jews; and the number of Poles who received the "Righteous among the Nations of the World" medal is proof of this.

However, the death of millions could not be prevented. While bowing our heads to their memory, while expressing our deep sympathy for the entire Jewish people, and while condemning anti-Semitism that is unworthy of man, we must treat the memories of our common struggles against racist barbarianism with special care. Therefore it is our duty to remind the world that, just like all manifestations of Jewish resistance on Polish territory, the Warsaw ghetto uprising is a glorious part of the history of the Jews in Europe and of the entire European struggle against the threat of permanent Nazi enslavement of all the people of this continent.

The Warsaw ghetto uprising is part of history, not because of its military strength, territorial extent, or results, and not even because of the number of victims, said H. Jablonski. Its place in history is determined by something much more than all these qualities combined—its moral significance.

This struggle took place not so much for the survival of some, as for the honor of mankind and human dignity. At the same time, it was a struggle which showed the generations at that time and future generations that the genocidal, racist beast must be opposed everywhere and in all circumstances if mankind is to retain its belief in the possibility of building a world of the people and for the people, where nations may coexist peacefully and where the ideals of humanitarianism are not the pipe dream of unrealistic idealists. And it does not even matter whether every ghetto insurgent was aware of this, or to what extent he perceived not only the struggle's immediate goal, but also its far-reaching one.

For it sometimes happened that an armed operation exceeded the preliminary expectations or feelings. For such an operation to take place, it was necessary to have faith in the cause, determination, courage, and dedication, in other words, everything that we have become used to describing under the collective term "courage." This time, it was courage for the sake of all mankind.

The Warsaw ghetto belongs to the past which ended 45 years ago, but it will last in our minds and hearts. And this implies a struggle that is bloodless, yet one that has to be pursued with the utmost determination, so that peace, the most humanitarian word ever uttered by man, may claim a triumph in every corner of the world, and among all peoples of globe.

PLO Ambassador on Ghetto Uprising

AU221438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
20 Apr 88 p 4

[Text] PAP—Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Committee for Ceremonies to Honor the 45th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, received the following letter from Abdullah Hiyazi, PLO ambassador to Poland:

In the name of those who have died in the uprising of our Palestinian people, who are resisting the occupation and the attempts to uproot them from their fatherland, we address to you expressions of our profound reverence for those who died in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising when fighting against the occupation and fascism, shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Polish people and all the other peoples resisting fascism. We honor their memory and the goals for which they fought.

Concern arises over the fact that fascism today is raising its head in various parts of the world, including our country, in which human rights and democratic values continue to be violated, and in which oppression and persecution are taking place. That is why we must invariably follow the lessons stemming from historical experience and resolutely come out against all forms of racism, while making efforts toward a world in which peace will hold sway.

Archbishop Views Progress Toward Draft Accord

LD230132 Warsaw PAP in English
2037 GMT 22 Apr 88

[By PAP correspondent Bozydar Sosien]

[Text] Rome, April 22—Archbishop Jerzy Stroba, the metropolitan of Poznan, commented on the hitherto course and results of a meeting of a joint commission of the Vatican's Council for the Public Affairs of the Church and representatives of the Polish Episcopate.

"In principle we have finished work in an editing team on the draft of a convention between the Government of People's Poland and the apostolic see. Let me recall that the convention—in comparison with a concordat—is a partial agreement, which does not attempt to solve all the problems, but its international value is similar to that of a concordat," Archbishop Stroba said. It lies in the fact that a convention must be ratified by both sides and thus gains not only international, but an internal state importance.

"The draft of the convention will still require "ironing out" and consideration by the Vatican. Though we—as representatives of the episcopate—possess a mroe comprehensive evaluation of our internal situation, the Vatican side is better aware of both the convention's international as well as all—church significance. Furthermore it has a better understanding of diplomatic nomenclature.

In general, I can say that at the present stage most difficult issues to be settled include those points which refer to the problems of ideology and world outlook, while practical issues, such as those pertaining to the operation of seminaries or to the church's charity activities, pose no difficulties.

So far, the talks have been proceeding along two lines: within the Polish Government-Episcopate Joint Commission, which appointed the so-called editing team with representatives of both the government and the church, and within the mixed commission appointed at the Pope's request, which includes representatives of the state secretariat and the Polish Episcopate.

Both commissions are briefing each other on their progress in work which is carried out with the approval, but not patronage, of both sides.

We have not set any deadlines. The date of completion of works depends simply upon the rate of solving the problems with which we deal. All I can say is that when embarking on our task we assumed to fulfil it successfully. [no end quotation marks as received]

Culture Ministers Meet in Moscow

LD201931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk, who is in Moscow in connection with the opening of a Polish information and culture center in the Soviet Union, met with Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov. During the talks, it was noted that cooperation in the cultural field was developing very well. Much attention has been devoted recently to the development of direct contacts between cultural institutions of the two states. Much attention was devoted to the so-called blank spots in the history of our cultural relations which gradually are being eradicated. Examples of actions toward that end were the bringing of Stanislaw Ignacy Witkiewicz's ashes to Poland and the preparations for the first Polish song festival in Vitebsk.

Culture Center Opens

LD202245 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow, April 19—On the eve of the 43rd anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and the first anniversary of the signing by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev of the declaration on Polish-Soviet ideological, scientific and cultural cooperation a gala meeting was held in the Polish information and culture centre, which was officially inaugurated here today during the same ceremony.

The meeting was attended by a Polish party-state delegation, headed by PUWP CC Secretary and Political Bureau member Jan Glowczyk. The Polish delegation included, among others, Poland's minister of National Education Henryk Bednarski and the Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk.

The meeting was attended by CPSU CC secretary and Political Bureau member, first secretary of the Moscow Municipal CPSU Committee member Lev Zaykov and other officials.

Speeches were made by Henryk Bednarski and Aleksandr Aksenov, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio, who also attended the meeting.

The speakers stressed the breakthrough significance the dates April 21, 1945, had for Poland, since the Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union signed that day in Moscow signified an unprecedented turn in the history of Polish-Soviet relations.

The country of Lenin, a huge country and a world superpower became Poland's closest ally. These relations, based on the unity of ideological assumptions and goals and on Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms, have been developing yearly and served both nations well. Today, there is not a single area of social life where both our countries do not benefit from them.

The 1987 declaration on ideological, scientific and cultural cooperation imparted a new dimension to Polish-Soviet relations. It mirrored the new situation in our countries—the socialist renewal and economic reform in Poland and the Perestroyka in the Soviet Union. The declaration opened up new possibilities of cooperation between our states and nations.

After both speeches the Polish information and cultural centre in the Soviet Union was officially opened by Jan Glowczyk and Lev Zaykov. In short addresses they stressed the center's importance for the mutual exchange of information about the lifestyles of our societies and for the presentation of Polish cultural achievements in the Soviet Union. The meeting ended with a concert given by Polish and Soviet artists and artistic groups.

In connection with the anniversary the Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Woldzimierz Natorf, gave a reception which was attended by the Polish party-state delegation with Jan Glowczyk, and by Lev Zaykov and other Soviet officials.

Gyrek Holds Talks With FRG Officials

LD230049 Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 22 Apr 88

[By PAP Correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, April 22—PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek paid a several-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in his capacity of chairman of the Sejm (Parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee at the invitation of his Bundestag counterpart Hans Stercken.

On the last day of his visit today, Czyrek met the foreign affairs minister of the FRG, Vice-Chancellor Hans Dietrich Genscher who visited Warsaw this January following a longer break. During the talks the sides assessed the paths which both sides have covered since January to prepare grounds for a more intensive and comprehensive development of mutual relations. The two agreed that there was a need to consistently put into effect the agreements adopted in Warsaw this January.

The two also discussed the state of East-West relations, stressing that the development initiated by the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles was a serious opportunity for further disarmament steps.

Czyrek also held a longer discussion with chief of the chancellor's office, Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble. This meeting was especially called for in view of the will of both states to enrich political dialogue with new impulses, which would be crowned with the visit of Chancellor Kohl to Poland.

Czyrek's interlocutors indicated interest in the economic reform being pursued in Poland, at the same time agreeing that an intensification of trade and bolder application of higherr forms of economic cooperation were called for, the problem of Poland's hard currency debt calls for constructive solutions, the sides stated.

The guest from Poland was received by chairman of the Bundestag, Philip Jenninger. He also met with the chairmen of the parliamentary floor groups of parties represented in the bundestag: Alfred Dregger (CDU/CSU), Wolfgang Mischnik (FDP), Hans Jochen Vogel (SPD) and spokesman of the Greens party, Helmut Lippelt. During the talks the sides assessed the state of interparliamentary cooperation, deeming these contacts as intensive and developing positively.

All the party floor chairmen agreed that the conditions for upgrading mutual relations onto a higher level were more favourable at present than before. The treaty between Poland and the FRG of 1970 remains the foundation of this process, the sides stated. They also agreed that the opportunities for dialogue between Poland and the FRG were not yet fully used.

Czyrek's talks in Bonn have brought closer the visit by Poland's foreign affairs minister expected here.

Daily Praises Algerian Hijack Solution

AU250936 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish
21 Apr 88 p 4

[Commentary signed "(FN)": "The Longest Trip"]

[Text] The result crowns all efforts. Precisely thanks to the successful completion of painstaking, delicate, and persevering efforts of the Algerian negotiators, the 31 persons imprisoned within the Kuwaiti airliner for many days were at last able to leave it free and happy, although certainly extremely exhausted. Their Gehenna could have ended at any time with bloody murder committed by the ruthless hijackers, who were ready to do anything. At this moment it is difficult to determine what finally decided that the hijack ended precisely in this way. Was this only the negotiating skill of the Algerian mediators? Was this the decisions sent in by the Beirut terrorist center (as suggested by some people)? Or was this the fact that Ramadan, the holy Muslim month of fast, forgiveness, and goodness, had just begun?

In the final reckoning what primarily matters is the fate of those maltreated and innocently suffering hostages. Some people's joy over the release of these hostages has been marred by the fact that the hijackers have been allowed to go free, no doubt to find asylum in Iran. However, we could assume that this was the condition for ending the hijack. Justice will have to wait.

What about the first conclusions about this hijack, which was the longest in the history of aviation? First of all, must to stress the consistent stand of the Kuwaiti Government, which all the time determinedly refused to give in to hijackers' demand that 17 terrorists imprisoned in Kuwait be released. This stand must have no doubt shaken the resolve of hijackers and their protectors. It also became obvious that armed action by an antiterrorist brigade, which some people ardently recommend, is not always the best solution. The method of wise and patient mediation, one which is based on experience as well as on the knowledge of the psychology, ideology, and tactics of hijackers, has proved its meaning and profound correctness.

It is no accident that the "Arab brothers" were in charge of the entire case and solved it favorably. A measure of community of religious sentiments and political determining conditions in the complicated world of Middle East relations as well as the appeal to higher common reasons played an important role in this case. The way in which the conflict was resolved can serve as a lesson for those governments that are too prone to meet hijackers' demands or too speedy in deciding to meet force with force. Of course, we must bear in mind that, unfortunately, a single, even most optimistic solution of a terrorist hijack is no guarantee that a plane containing innocent hostages will not again be hijacked by the same hijackers at some future date.

Daily on Worsening U.S.-Austrian Relations

AU221512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
20 Apr 88 p 7

[Article by Janusz Moszczenski, special correspondent in Vienna: "Discord on the Vienna-Washington Line"]

[Text] The climate of relations between Vienna and Washington, which has been marred by the involvement of American officials in the so-called Waldheim affair for some time, has recently deteriorated.

Washington turned down Vienna's request for legal assistance in the questioning of World Jewish Congress Chairman Bronfman, citing "ethical reasons." The Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs deemed this justification insulting. In addition, in Vienna it is being said that the reply submitted by the responsible Justice Department official was held by the State Department for almost 5 months.

The second cause of friction on the Washington-Vienna line is the fact the State Department summoned one of the Austrian diplomats accredited in the United States to request a reduction in the number of Libyan diplomatic personnel in Austria's capital.

Well-informed journalists here in Vienna are saying that the State Department threatened to block international conferences from taking place in Vienna in future if Ballhausplatz does not comply. It is well-known that Vienna is involved in the competition to organize such important international forums as the Conference on Confidence-building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe (the follow-up to Stockholm) and the negotiations between the 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO states on reducing conventional forces and weapons in Europe. So, it is understandable that the American threat is being felt acutely on the bank of the Danube, and all the more so because there are only eight Libyans on Vienna's diplomatic list at the present time.

Vienna responded by delivering an appropriate demarche into the hands of the U.S. charge d'affaires in Austria. It also sent a formal diplomatic note to the United States in which the refusal to provide legal assistance was described as being inconsistent with current practice regarding legal relations between the two states.

The prominent Viennese Christian Democrat politician and Austrian People's Party legal expert Graff charged that the U.S. Justice Department had behaved as if Austria were a "banana republic."

In Vienna's political circles, notice has been taken of the fact that H. A. Grunwald, the U.S. Ambassador to Austria (and of Austrian origin), recently delivered a speech on Austria at the University of Minnesota, in which he took issue with the critical position of the American authorities toward the Alpine republic as a result of the Waldheim affair. Referring to the ban prohibiting K. Waldheim from entering the United States, Grunwald deemed it wrong to place the whole nation on a black list. Vienna's DIE PRESSE published the text of the American diplomat's address with few omissions.

CSSR's Jakes To Visit in 'Late April'

AU221633 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1554 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1988—The secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Milos Jakes, will pay a friendly working visit to Romania in late April upon the invitation of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Lenin Birthday Honored by Wreath-Laying

AU221648 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1527 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1988-On the celebration of 118 years since the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin floral wreaths were laid at the Memorial of V.I. Lenin on behalf of the RCP Committee of Bucharest Municipality, the Municipal People's Council and the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union.

Present in the solemnity were E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

A group of young pioneers laid garlands.

Ibanescu Attends Zimbabwean Embassy Reception

AU181638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1545 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/04/1988—On the national day of the Republic of Zimbabwe, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Stephen C. Chiketa, gave a reception on Monday.

In the attendance were Nicolae Ibanescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, ministers, executives of ministries and central institutions, journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Leaders Public Appearances 10-16 Apr

AU171859 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 10-16 April period (sourcelines given in parentheses)

On 10 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu laid a wreath at a Jakarta hero memorial (0745 GMT 10 Apr); ended official talks with Indonesia President Suharto (0839 GMT 10 Apr); visited a Jakarta cultural establishment (1407 GMT 10 Apr); and departed Indonesia for Australia (1403 GMT 10 Apr).

On 11 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Canberra (0642 GMT 11 Apr); received chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Australia (1443 GMT 11 Apr); met with Australian Prime Minister Hawke (1507 GMT 11 Apr); paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Hawke (1618 GMT 11 Apr).

On 12 April, President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu laid a wreath at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra (1244 GMT 12 Apr); attended a luncheon given in their honor by Prime Minister Hawke (1454 GMT 12 Apr); visited a research center in Canberra (1548 GMT 12 Apr); arrived in Brisbane, Queensland (1519 GMT 12 Apr); met with Prime Minister of Queensland Ahern (1548 GMT 12 Apr); and attended a dinner given in their honor by the Government of Queensland (1725 GMT 12 Apr).

On 11 April, President Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, and Ioan Totu attended a dinner given by Australian Governor General Stephen (1621 GMT 11 Apr).

On 13 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met with Governor Walter Campbell of the State of Queensland (1224 GMT 13 Apr); attended a dinner in Brisbane (1226 GMT 13 Apr); visited the State of Queensland (0925 13 Apr).

On 14 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Western Australia (1313 GMT 14 Apr); received the Western Australian prime minister (1358 GMT 14 Apr).

On 16 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited Australian sites (1420 GMT 16 Apr); and attended an official dinner in Perth (1724 GMT 16 Apr).

On 13 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, met with Utal Coal Company Director General Gavin McDonald and others in Brisbane (1248 GMT 13 Apr).

On 15 April, Constantin Olteanu, member of the PEC, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC, met with a PZPR delegation (1711 GMT 15 Apr).

On 13 April, Ion Dinca, member of the PEC, and Constantin Mitea, RCP Central Committee secretary, attended a DPRK Embassy reception on Kim Il-song's birthday (1741 GMT 13 Apr).

On 11 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received former Australian Prime Minister Whitlam (1619 GMT 11 Apr).

On 15 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a mining delegation in Perth (1241 GMT 15 Apr); an iron ore delegation (1336 GMT 15 Apr); and attended a dinner, together with Elena Ceausescu, given in his honor by the prime minister of Western Australia (1822 GMT 15 Apr).

On 14 April, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the PEC, signed a cooperation protocol with GDR's Guenther Kleiber (1355 GMT 14 Apr); met with SED Politburo Member Willi Stoph (1758 GMT 14 Apr).

On 11 April, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, addressed a Belgrade ministerial meeting on trade preferences among developing countries (1913 GMT 11 Apr).

USSR's Vorotnikov Pays Official Visit

Arrives 24 Apr

LD241215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)—Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, arrived today for a 4-day official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the executive councils of the SR's of Serbia and Montenegro. The guests were welcomed by Desimir Jevtic and Ratko Butulija, president and vice president, respectively, of the Serb Executive Council.

In his statement for the press, Vorotnikov stressed that his visit will contribute to a better understanding of the life and work, and also of the problems encountered by the two countries. Favorable conditions for such an exchange of views and for deeper cooperation in relations between the two parties, as well as in economic and cultural areas were established, especially after the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, Vorotnikov said. He also pointed that the Soviet Party and people had expressed a high appreciation of the results of that visit.

The delegation from the Soviet Union, led by the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today will lay flowers on President Tito's grave, and also will have talks with a delegation of the Republican Executive Council.

Opens Talks With Jevtic

LD241809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)—Friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations are developing comprehensively, and a particular contribution to this process was made with the recent visit to Yugoslavia by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the adoption of a joint declaration. An important contribution to this development of relations between the two countries is made by cooperation that is realized by the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR.

This assessment was made today in Belgrade at the start of official talks between delegations of the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR, led by Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RDFSR Council of Ministers.

In the talks the 10 years of cooperation between the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR were summed up, and it was stated that important results had been registered. Jevtic and Vorotnikov agreed that the overall potentials of the two republics were such that cooperation could be expanded and advanced in the coming period. Particular attention was devoted to economic relations, which, following the broadening of the responsibilities of the Soviet republics and their ministries and enterprises for establishing direct economic ties with foreign partners, can become more intensive and diverse. With the participation of directors of individual organizations of associated labor from Serbia, such as PKB, Gosa, Energoprojekt, Geneks, Ineks, and Rudnap, a series of specific initiatives for cooperation with partners from the RSFSR was considered, particularly in the spheres of agro-industry, metallurgy, machine-building, the textile and leather industries, and the construction industry. Only specific projects such as these, with efforts by partners of both sides to find new forms of cooperation as well as new products, can contribute to the stabilizing of the balance of trade between the two countries, which is characterized by a greater value for Yugoslav exports than for imports from the USSR, it was stated at today's talks.

Particular stress was given to the importance of intensifying contacts between institutions and organizations of the two republics in the sphere of science and technology and linking this cooperation to economic ties. Detailed consideration was also given to results in and possibilities for intensifying ties and cooperation in the speres of culture, education, and information.

Meets With Mikulic

LD251147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—In Belgrade today, FEC President Branko Mikulic received Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is paying a visit to the SRs of Serbia and Montenegro.

Tibor Salma, FEC member, and Ratko Butulija, vice president of the Serb Executive Council, also took part in the meeting.

Mikulic and Vorotnikov exchanged views on the changes in the economic system under way in our country and in the Soviet Union. Vitaliy Vorotnikov spoke of preparations for the 19th CPSU Conference and of directions of the implementation of perestroyka. Branko Mikulic spoke of the measures and activities to stabilize and restructure the Yugoslav economy.

The FEC president and the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers also spoke of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. They noted that the recent visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had been very successful and that it had provided a fresh incentive for the promotion of our relations and cooperation. It was stressed that great involvement in the development of higher forms of economic cooperation—such as joint investments, industrial collaboration, scientific and technical cooperation, and joint appearance on the markets of third countries—was required. However, the volume of commodity exchange should not be alilowed to drop at the same time. In this connection, Branko Mikulic mentioned that the surplus Yugoslavia has in its trade with the USSR represents a burden on our economy. It should be done away with so that commodity exchange can be balanced and our economic cooperation made more stable in this way.

Mikulic and Vorotnikov also exchanged views on some issues pertaining to international relations. It was stressed that the new process of detente that has begun to unfold between the great powers should be kept up and extended to the entire international community so that it can become a universal and global world process. This implies an immediate solution of major international problems, especially the elimination of focal points of crises.

Foreign Secretary Departs for Visit to China

LD242103 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2031 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar left on a four-day official and friendly visit to China this evening, at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

In the official talks, which open tomorrow, the two ministers will exchange views on possibilities for promoting the political, economic and other forms of cooperation between the two countries. Both sides assess that the bilateral cooperation can further and substantively be diversified.

The talks will also cover international trends.

Loncar is expected to meet in Beijing with leading Chinese political figures.

'Indignation' Expressed at Al-Wazir's Death

AU221330 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
19 Apr 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "The Indignation of the SFRY Public and Government"]

[Text] The whole of the Yugoslav public and the SFRY Government have received with indignation and deepest regret the news of the treacherous killing [ubistvo] of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], one of the most distinguished Palestinian leaders and member of the PLO's top leadership.

With the killing of Abu Jihad, a great blow has been dealt to the efforts that are being made in the search for a comprehensive, peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue, and the escalation of violence and the most brutal repressive measures of the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories has intensified.

This act of political violence and its immediate consequences confirm once again that terror cannot stop the just struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom and the realization of their legitimate rights to self-determination and the creation of their own state.

Yugoslavia most strongly condemns this terrorist act that only feeds the chain of violence and seriously jeopardizes the efforts being made to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

Mojsov Sends Condolences to 'Arafat

AU241356 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
19 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram of condolences to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Council, following the dastardly murder of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], one of the most prominent representatives of the Palestinian people and its struggle for freedom and independence.

Daily Views Mediterranean's 'Bloody Spring'

AU221500 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
21 Apr 88 p 7

[Mirko Klarin commentary: "Spring Epidemics of Fanaticism"]

[Text] Is there a method to this bloody madness that has come over the Mediterranean recently? Is there a secret link between Shi'ite air pirates, Japanese samurai of death, the last remnants of Italian "Red Brigades," Israeli Rambo-commandos, and other known and unknown perpetrators of the Mediterranean bloody spring?

Let us start from the beginning and follow the string of events.

The record-long horror-drama of hostages in the hijacked Kuwaiti plane that held the world in a state of tension and uncertainty for 16 days had a happy ending at Algiers airport yesterday. It was happy in comparison with what might have happened and which at some moments seemed inevitable. True, blood had been shed—two passengers were killed previously during the hijacking, in Cyprus—but a much bigger tragedy was avoided.

While sensitive negotiations with Shi'ite air pirates were under way in Algiers, on the other coast of the Mediterranean, in Naples, terrorists of the already forgotten "Japanese Red Army" carried out a bomb attack against an American military club. The toll: Five killed and several dozen injured people, mostly Italians. Almost at the same time, also in Italy, the already buried "Red Brigades" made themselves known by assassinating the prominent Christian Democratic Senator Robert Ruffilli, a close associate of the just enthroned Prime Minister De Mita.

On the same night, the pendulum of terror swung back to the African coast of the Mediterranean, in Tunisia, where unidentified commandos carried out a precise assault and assassinated Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and three of his bodyguards. To victims of this assault, one can add 15 Palestinian demonstrators who were killed in clashes with the Israeli Army in Gaza on the same day.

Conspiracy Theories [subhead]

Observed individually, each of those events was sufficient to create an atmosphere of fear, insecurity, and uncertainty. Taken together in the form of "concentrated terror," those events leave an impression of a coordinated spring offensive of terrorism, a sort of "special war" aimed at destabilizing the Mediterranean region. In short, there is an impression of a conspiracy whose strings are pulled by some invisible, but certainly dark forces with even darker aims.

Theories of conspiracy, those suspicions and assumptions about the existence of international terrorist headquarters or commands are probably as old as terrorism itself. They are popular, just as they are attractive, because they offer simple and one-sided explanations to a complex phenomenon such as terrorism. They point to "culprits" and "constant black sheep," such as Iran and Libya are to some people and Israel and the United States are to others. For instance, an opinion that could be heard on one of our recent television programs is characteristic of this way of thinking: People behind the Kuwaiti plane hijacking, the interviewed "expert" said, are "those who desire to break up the unified Arab front"?! And we know who is the "scapegoat" for everything that "breaks up the unified (sic!) Arab front." It is clear: Israel. Just as, on the other hand, the "scapegoat" for the attack against the American club in Naples was also immediately pointed to—Libya, of course.

Although they provide "simple" answers, conspiracy theories are incapable of explaining the existence and survival of terrorism, and cannot add anything to the understanding of its social, political, economic, and historical factors.

However, all this does not mean that there is no "secret link" between all protagonists of this Mediterranean bloody spring listed in the introduction.

Terrorism is above all "contagious." One terrorist action inspires potential perpetrators of another one.... The impulse to copy, to imitate appears. The theory of terrorism formulated this more than 100 years ago as "propaganda by act." Terrorist activity is, therefore, most often renewed in cycles as a series of tragic sequences that follow one another and appear connected. It is, therefore, not impossible that Shi'ite air pirates—who inaugurated the Mediterranean spring terrorist season—"served as an example" to their Japanese and Italian "collegues" and inspired them to join in, and that Abu Jihad's assassins tried to take advantage of the confusion, probably reckoning that the negative effects of their crime will probably be smaller at a moment when the entire world was disgusted at another settling of accounts between "Arab brethren."

The Worse It Is—the Better for Us [subhead]

Another joint thread connecting protagonists of the current terrorist campaign indirectly is their identical philosophy of terror expressed by the slogan: The worse it is, the better for us! In all cases listed above, terrorist actions set a mechanism in motion and initiated a process by which the situation in a given country or region has led from bad to worse.

This was most obvious and potentially most far-reaching in the case of the assassination of Abu Jihad, second man in the PLO. Whoever ordered his liquidation was aware of the fact that it will lead to a new stage in the 4-month long conflict between the Palestinians and the Israeli Army in the occupied territories, to more violent demonstrations, and to more violent repression. He must have known and probably counted on and wanted that.

The tragedy is repeating itself in an almost ritual fashion: Whenever one of the factors in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict finds itself at a dead end, forced up against the wall by demands for a compromise, then forces intervene that start a new cycle of violence, create new hatred, and retaliation.

It seems that in the days before Abu Jihad's assassination both sides were in a certain way forced up against the wall by such demands. American pressure against Shamir probably looked unconvincing, but it was constant. On the other hand, there were more and more convincing rumors about Soviet suggestions to 'Arafat to break the stalemate by making a step toward recognizing Israel, and therefore make Washington accept the PLO as a side in the talks and isolate Shamir and leave him as the only one opposing peace initiatives.

However, the assassination in Tunisia, escalation of conflicts on occupied territories, and provocation of Palestinian retaliation moved things from bad to worse. Passions are aroused, blood is boiling, and that small amount of moderation and readiness for a compromise has been buried, although its signs could be observed during recent months, despite cruel conflicts in the occupied territories or just because of them.

Those people who shot at Abu Jihad obviously knew and wanted all this.

Tasks Facing Soviet-U.S. Summit Examined

LD231636 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Milka Sundic Commentary]

[Text] The 25th meeting between George Shultz and Eduard Shevardnadze in the last 30 months was obviously successful despite the fact that the two sides appear not to have yet reached agreement on all the issues discussed. This is why the two ministers will meet again before Reagan and Gorbachev meet in Moscow at the end of May. As is normal practice, Shultz was received by Soviet Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The two men spent 3 hours talking, which indicates the great importance the two countries attach to the need to advance bilateral relations and to resolve major international problems.

The fourth meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, scheduled for 29 May-2 June, is to be, according to Shultz, of vital importance. This indicates that both Moscow and Washington expect on that occasion to sign the second missile treaty, that is, a treaty on reducing strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent. True, there is a lot to do in this respect since all the differences in standpoints were not removed during the meeting in Moscow, but if the mood prevailing in both camps is anything to go by, the remaining obstacles will be removed in time for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

During Shultz's just-finished visit to Moscow, considerable attention was focused on regional problems, from Afghanistan to the crisis in the Middle East and the Arab-Persian Gulf, on human rights and, above all, on ways of advancing bilateral cooperation between the two countries where, to quote Shultz again, most progress has been made.

Soviet-U.S. relations are very complex and any progress in the efforts to advance them means a lot, not only to the two superpowers but also to the whole world. The best evidence for this is Afghanistan for, if it had not been for an agreement by both the Soviet Union and the United States, the Geneva accord would never have materialized. However, it remains to be seen—and this largely depends on the United States—what attitude the two countries will assume over the crisis in the Near East, which in its complexity exceeds all the other trouble spots where the interests of the two countries clash or intermingle. There is also the crisis in the Arab-Persian Gulf with the Americans becoming increasingly drawn into it. This has caused great concern in Moscow, especially following the latest Iran-United States incident in which a number of Iranian ships were sunk and several oil rigs destroyed.

Over the next 5 weeks until Reagan's visit to Moscow, a great deal can be done to harmonize standpoints on the problems he is to discuss with Mikhail Gorbachev. However, even if it is assumed that all the outstanding problems are not solved—for instance, the one concerning the accord on reducing strategic nuclear missiles by 50 percent—Reagan's visit will still not be jeopardized. And in view of the fact that both countries are interested in seeing it happen, there is no doubt at the moment that its outcome will be a positive one.

Rikanovic Holds Talks With IMF, Whitehead

AU221737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
16-17 Apr 88 p 8

[TANJUG report: "Rikanovic Talks in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr—Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, who is in Washington for the spring meeting of the IMF and the World Bank, has had several talks and meetings concerned with bilateral cooperation and the current problems of international finance.

Rikanovic met with John Whitehead, the deputy secretary of state of the United States, Herman Ruding, the finance minister of Holland and chairman of the IMF interim committee, Willian Dusenberg, the president of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, and Sir Jeffrey Littler, permanent secretary of Great Britain's Treasury.

These talks were particularly concerned with organizing financial support for the program of measures and activities for lowering inflation and stabilizing the Yugoslav economy.

Joint Trade Agreement With Albania Modified

LD232034 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1756 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (TANJUG)—The texts of an agreement on Yugoslav-Albanian border-region trade, the first of its kind Albania is to sign with a neighbouring country, were adjusted by the delegations of the two countries in Tirana recently.

Under the agreement, to be signed by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries in Belgrade soon, the annual value of the border-region trade is to stand at 20 percent of the value of the bilateral trade in the previous year.

Yugoslavia is one of Albania's major trade partners. The annual value of the mutual trade stood at around 90 million dollars in the past few years. In 1982, however, the two countries exchanged goods and services worth a total of 147.9 million dollars. Last year, on the contrary, the value of the exchange barely exceeded 63 million dollars, as Albania was unable to make the contracted electricity deliveries to Yugoslavia due to a drought.

Border-region trade is one of the forms of cooperation whose development was urged by the Balkan foreign ministers at their meeting in Belgrade in late February.

Loncar Receives PDRY Official
LD192202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Muhammad Sha'i Muhsin, PDRY deputy foreign minister. In a long and friendly conversation, an exchange of opinions took place on advancing bilateral cooperation and relations and on some topical international issues.

Particular attention was given to activities by the Nonaligned Movement in advance of its important forthcoming meetings.

LCY Panel Rejects Plan For Working Presidium
LD211334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)—The LCY Statutory Commission today came to the conclusion that a proposal submitted by Dusan Dragosavac calling for the formation of a standing working presidium for the LCY Central Committee sessions with a 1-year mandate (the proposal was submitted at a recent session of the LCY Central Committee) is not in accordance with the LCY Statute.

The introduction of a working presidium with powers as proposed by Dragosavac would change the nature of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's duties and its relation with the Central Committee contrary to the statutory provisions, the members of the commission stressed. For, although the LCY Central Committee has the power to form working bodies, these cannot take over the duties of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as defined by Article 119 of the LCY Statute. This document, it was stressed in the debate, provides a precise definition of the LCY organs, their rights, duties, and the nature of relations between them. This means, therefore, that it is impossible to accept this or any other similar proposal without changing or amending the LCY statute.

In the discussion about the section of the LCY Statute (Article 44) concerning the issue of resignations, members of the commission were of the view that under the article, resignation is the right of all members of the LCY organs, and this can be tendered regarding both the membership of the organ or of the office occupied within it. However, if the resignation from the office is accepted, it does not automatically end membership in the organ. Although resignation is primarily the right of individual members, it should not be forgotten that it has to be accompanied by an explanation and assessed by the organ itself, it was stressed. In other words, if a member tenders resignation for reasons not within the statute's framework, when deciding on its acceptance the LC organ at the same time decides if measures of responsibility are necessary against the member. The commission's members specified that a resignation becomes fully valid not at the time it is tendered but only when it is accepted.

Suvar Views Issues for LCY Conference
AU241840 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Are We Not All the Federation"]

[Text] Taking part in today's session of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Serbia, Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke among other things about the conflict between democratic and undemocratic forces. He said that the entire social and political life of the country, as well as the situation and relations in the LC, are developing in the sense of these two possible outcomes.

I have mentioned these two points of differences and conflicts, he went on to say, because it is over them, or mostly over them, that an intensifying ideological and political struggle has been waged in the LC and the whole of our society. The upcoming LCY Conference will thereby be marked by the conflict between these forces in the LC itself, so we cannot expect this conference to provide the final denouement. However, everybody in the LCY who remains part of the democratic platform will have to strive for and win a revolutionary action at the conference on that platform. In other words, everybody will have to strive for and win the deeper economic and social reform that Yugoslav society must finally undergo without a moment's delay. This is so that the LC itself can, through differentiation, finally achieve ideological and action unity on the tasks of this democratic denouncement.

It is high time the LCY left this paralyzed state and freed itself of the psychology of lamentations and self-accusations.

Europe and Balkans [subhead]

Conflicts no longer exist about whether the state should manage surplus value. In our country conflicts exist between statisms at different levels—provincial, republican, or federal—about who is going to remain on the scene at the expense of the others. As for social reform, that is, the reform of the political system, Suvar went on to say, it is clear that the way to avoid danger is to develop basic principles of the LCY Program and to preserve the revolutionary achievements on which socialist Yugoslavia rests. In this sense, the campaign against the basic principles of the 1974 Constitution is unacceptable, something which the Central Committee declared at its recent session. With respect to the full freedom of criticism and proposals in the present public debate, we still must not fail to react to various unacceptable proposals that aim to change the social system itself and that attack the very foundations of Yugoslavia.

The main danger in this respect comes from inflamed and maddening nationalisms. As concerns our intranational relations, we have long realized that without developing the rule of the workers class there will be no Yugoslavia as a really equal community. In short, there is no Yugoslavia without self-managing socialism, that is, Yugoslavia, which would only be a community of free people and citizens and producers, would not be the community of free and equal peoples. Socialist democracy in this country is indivisible, it cannot flourish in one or several republics while others have an undemocratic climate. People in some parts of Yugoslavia cannot boast of being Europeans and say that others are merely Balkan. For we all in this country belong both to Europe and to the Balkans. This is despite the strictly geographic borders and different empires that ruled us or were together with us in different times. We are creating here a new socialist civilization whose birthplace is the revolution and whose symbol is Tito.

Unfortunately, before our very eyes, many Communists and officials are changing into local communists and national communists to whom Yugoslavia is only an abstraction and an arena for accusing others. Ideologues of national statisms go as far as accusing federal organs of championing counterrevolution and of having the Constitution and system suspended. They claim that the evil lies in the federation itself as a structure of delegate and political organs and in the alleged omnipotence of a statist arbiter. However, are we not a federation at all? Suvar asked: Does its function not depend on the will of all its members and their legitimate bodies? For key decisions on Yugoslavia's development, on its financial obligations, and on all that which is making it a socialist community cannot be adopted without everybody's consent. Therefore, we ask ourselves whether some individuals, even people in most responsible posts in one or the other republic who unscrupulously attack the federation as being to blame for everything do not see their portion of responsibility.

Nationalists' Programs [subhead]

Nationalists throughout Yugoslavia today present their programs on how to reorganize it and turn it into a loose confederation. They suggest that individual republics and both provinces should be abolished, that new republics or autonomous provinces in other republics apart form Serbia should be formed, that republican borders should be changed, and some threaten with referendums that could result in secession. They are doing all this under the guise of democracy, and we know that nationalist forces in any of our peoples cannot ensure democracy for their people only without it causing danger to our other peoples, even running the danger of a fratricidal war.

Some groups of elitist intelligentsia entrenched in professional associations think that they really represent the consciousness and conscience of their people and that they can decide their people's destiny in creating nationalist programs. As we know, one such dangerous nationalist program was launched from the Serbian Writers' Association with the support of some other professional associations, but it is encouraging that writers who are LC members, speaking first at their aktiv within the LC Central Committee of Serbia and then at the writers' assembly, explained the meaning of such doings openly and uncompromisingly.

Some other circles in Yugoslavia persistently launch assertions that the LC of Serbia has become a prisoner of Serbian nationalism, allegedly even more so after the eighth Central Committee session. If that were true and had been true then that would have been tragic for both Serbia and Yugoslavia. There is nationalism in Serbia—of course there is, you know better than we who are not from that republic do. However, it is one thing to know it and bear it in mind and another to point to it from other communities without seeing one's own nationalism as a danger for one's own community. It is paradoxical that people in the present leadership of the Serbian LC Central Committee are accused by those forces and even specific circles here in Belgrade and Serbia who have been kindling Serbian nationalism for years, who have been its champions, and who are still its inspirers.

Serbian nationalism does the same things as our other nationalisms, Suvar added. It is suspicious of and attacks our other peoples. In addition, this nationalism would like to change Yugoslavia's setup to meet its own taste. It threatens to establish a national state that would rally all Serbians if it were denied this. However, there is nothing special there, although, objectively speaking, it would be most dangerous if it really appeared on the scene because of the very number, history, and dispersed state of the Serbian people. Today, this nationalism profits particularly from the Kosovo situation, where the perfidious escalation of Albanian nationalism has already announced a great blow both to Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Krunic Visits Banat Agro-Processing Combine

LD212150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Kikinda, 21 Apr (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Banat agro-processing combine in Kikinda, one of the largest ones in Vojvodina, where 5,600 workers work on over 30,000 hectares of arable land and process wheat, meat, milk and other raw materials in factories on the premises. [passage omitted]

Asked when those who are taking things out of the "agricultural store-room" will start investing in it, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said that the real question is the one on the "stubborness" of the thesis on agriculture as a backing to social security. The old practice—to transfer from this branch to industry and the protection of the standard of living—was rejected a long time ago, but it still exists in consciousness and practical behavior. Wrong moves in agriculture, adds Krunic, are the ones felt for the longest time. Bad experiences in the past have led to the fact that dissatisfaction has become a "natural state" in agriculture and among farmers. True, there are no farmers strikes, but modern agro-technical measures and investments in production are on the continual decrease, while the consequences can be almost identical.

Commodity producers in this country, those who produce for the market, are on the bottom of the list by their number. In this balance of forces those who always prevail are those in favor of lower prices and who propose "other solutions," or are in principle in favor of agriculture. However, there is usually no money when it comes to concrete measures. This principled policy extends to inefficiency, notes Krunic. He added that we are all paying a price for this because the situation in agriculture has a considerable impact on the stability or instability of the overall economy. This balance must be changed.

Krunic, Ckrebic Visit War Memorial

LD222233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Sid, 22 Apr (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dusan Ckrebic, member of the Presidium, today visited the Srem Front memorial near Sid.

This memorial is an important reminder to the people of today about the combatants who fell at the Srem front, one of our greatest war theaters. The memorial complex is very beautiful, suited to the land, purpose, and time in which it was built. I am pleased to see it completed in this jubilee year, but, I should stress, after a long and unjustified delay, Bosko Krunic said after a tour of the memorial, whose inauguration has been fixed for 8 May when a large people's meeting will also be held.

Kucan Urges 'Socialism Suited To People'

LD231017 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1549 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Ljubljana, Apr 22 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) must clearly and realistically determine the certainty of a better and more humane life in well-developed socialism—socialism suited to people—because the LCY's full role of vanguard of its class and its people is assumed only through the changing of social circumstances—today said Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia.

The League of Communists (LC), in political option, should discuss the development questions and, upon them, offer integration, alliance, and differentiation in society—said Kucan at the republican conference of the LC of Slovenia, which precedes the first conference of the LCY, to be held in May.

In stressing that it is necessary to endeavour utmostly for a renewal of the LC, and not for its power and monopoly, the chief of the Slovenian party said that the LC must take over initiative and gather together young experts who will draw up proposals for changes in the economic policy and economic system.

The country's development and economic policies must be anti-inflationary and relied upon market laws, and, it is only in this event that, as he put it, they can enjoy the support of the people.

In assessing that the inclusion into international division of labour is Yugoslavia's priority development question, Kucan cautioned that the loss of technological, information, and civilization integrating bonds with well-developed Europe and world, and hence with the developing countries, would be fateful.

Self-management does not sustain either the LC, or other parties as power parties, and so the democratization of relations within the LC is the first condition for its longer-term role—Kucan pointed out. He indicated the indispensability of close association of the LC with all the socialist and self-management democratic forces, and of a creative dialogue which enables the Communists' cooperation with all and one, even with those from whom they are divided by certain ideological differences.

We must definitively discard the logic of state socialism and free ourselves of the bureaucratic and dogmatic forces that used to prescribe to an individual and communities the details as to how they may live and work, while narrowing down the space for free initiative—stated the chief of the Slovenian Party. It should be so, added he, that whatsoever is not banned should be allowed.

In criticizing the bureaucratically comprehended democratic centralism which, in the name of efficiency, seeks "the silence of the minority," Kucan said that a different practical relationship towards the minority within the LC was accounting for the first-rate challenge. The revival of the LC must ensure the conditions, also those statutory, that would render impossible the disqualification, condemnations and punishment of those Communists who think differently, and would make posible the unity that does not result from leaderships' monopoly over the truth, but the conscious unity that allows the differences until they are overcome by practice—maintains the chief of the Slovenian Party.

Milosevic Unveils Plaque Honoring Kardelj

AU212004 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
12 Apr 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Practice Is the Only Measure of Truth"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG)—Kardelj's work has three essential characteristics that also contain a large part of the answer to the Yugoslav society's crisis. The first is its anti-dogmatism, which means readiness for change. The second refers to Yugoslavia and its unity, which means anti-separatism and opposition to the processes of disintegration of Yugoslav society. And the third refers to the LC and its role, which means that without the LC's vanguard role there will be no socialist self-management and the development of socialist Yugoslavia as a community of equal peoples and nationalities.

This was stated today by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, unveiling a commemorative plaque on the house in Uzicka Street, Belgrade, in which Edvard Kardelj lived. In addition to Kardelj's wife Pepca, the ceremony was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, Bosko Krunic, Milojko Drulovic, Zvonimir Hrabar, Milos Milosavljevic, Petar Gracanin, and other top Serbian and Belgrade officials.

The unveiling ceremony was also attended by Slovene representatives: Milan Kucan, Miran Potrc, Joze Smole, and Ivo Fabric.

Slobodan Milosevic stressed among other things that today, when we are fighting various consequences of voluntarism that have been present for years, and huge administrative costs that block the fundamental social operations and have almost eliminated the reproductive capability of the economy, we have many reasons to remind ourselves of a warning Kardelj made in long ago in 1949, namely that no bureaucratic apparatus can build socialism, however genial the leadership that guides it maybe. Socialism can only be developed through people's initiative and the vanguard role of the party and the most progressive socialist forces, and its importance cannot go any other way except the way of continuous strengthening of socialist democracy.

Looking at Kardelj's work from today's point of view, the most important thing appears to be, Milosevic stressed, its strong belief that the practice is the only measure of truth and that all theoretical constructions should be resolutely abandoned if they do not withstand the critical "test of time," if they hinder and pull back the development of society. Considering the fact that our society is experiencing serious tests and that the present time differs from Kardelj's vision, we must react more effectively to the challenges of our time and remove everything that has slowed down the development of self-management, weakened integrational ties within Yugoslavia, and damaged socioeconomic relations, Milosevic concluded.

Economic Meeting Looks at Unified Market

LD230119 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1727 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG)—A better functioning of a unified Yugoslav market cannot be discussed until a market concept of economic development is finally adopted. The state itself, however, has contributed considerably to the creation of unequal economic conditions, with its systemic measures in the past few yers.

These are the main statements heard at today's session of the federal social council for economic development and economic policy of Yugoslavia.

The discussion showed the differences in views on the conditions which had brought about the regional character of Yugoslavia's economy. Some believe that the economies of Yugoslavia's republics and provinces are not an obstacle to the more successful functioning of a unified market. They believe that the main problems are caused by administrative meddling with economic processes.

It was said at the session that the mistake was made when it was believed that administrative interventions would gradually create conditions for a shift to a market economy. Thus, the socialization of losses is retained alongside of limiting the enterprises' autonomy and thwarting the necessary flow of capital, commodities and labor force.

It was assessed that chance of a more successful functioning of the unified Yugoslav market is the additional development of market-systemic solutions, above all the creation of a unified tax credit-monetary and foreign trading system. The above should be included into the constitutional amendments which are currently being discussed on a large-scale in the country.

It was also heard that it is first necessary to finally end with the rule of politics over the economy for a greater unity of the Yugoslav market to be achieved. The task should be approached at once, without hesitation, since market economy is in the interest of both the developed and underdeveloped parts of the country.

The session also noted the need to legally protect the operation of the unified market more efficaciously. Expecting constitutional courts, it is difficult to find, in practice so far, a court decision against the violation of the united Yugoslav market.

Meeting Views Slovene Media Coverage of Army

AU231648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
13 Apr 88 p 8

[D. Damjanovic report: "MLADINA Does Not Accept Evaluations of Its Articles"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Apr—What has been written about the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the way it has been written was the central topic of today's meeting of journalists and editors from most Slovene editorial boards, representatives of sociopolitical organizations, and representatives of the Ljubljana Army District that was held on the occasion of the regular analysis and assessment of reporting on the YPA in this army district. The analysis was presented by Colonel Tomislav Ljubic who said that a large portion of the information media have written about the YPA objectively and that this contributes to the strengthening of the country's defense capability. It seems, however, that topics are imposed on the information media in the form of excesses, dilemmas, cases, affairs, and the like as they happen, and that there is not much long-term planning of the contents of articles. The report stresses that one gets the impression that such a haphazard course of events determines the editorial policy on articles about the YPA, and not that the editorial policy makes previously thought out efforts toward planned and better-quality writing about the Army.

No Generalizations [subhead]

If we compare the number of articles about the attacks on the YPA, and about the civilian instead of military service, about the use of languages in the YPA, the "Titograd case," and the "Paracin case," all together, with the articles on professional military training, the ratio for DELO is 131:82, for DNEVNIK 55:98, for VECER 54:65, for TV 9:34, and for MLADINA 82:0, Colonel Ljubic said in his report. Such ratios are not good.... Unfortunately, I cannot but mention that other trends in articles about the YPA represent a campaign of attacks on the YPA in some public information media, in which MLADINA, KATEDRA, and sometimes TRIBUNA, are clearly in the lead, and they are joined by NOVA REVIJA as well as TELEKS. It is not a matter of excesses in a couple of articles, but of a trend over many years, of an extremely negative attitude of the editorial policy of these media toward the YPA. They are unacceptable and objectively hostile.

The report further says that when the articles about the Army in MLADINA and other papers are rated as being hostile toward the YPA, and others beside, one wants to stress that these ratings refer only to the editorial policy of these papers and the individuals and groups that support it.

We do not generalize this policy of the editors and the authors of the articles and do not extend it to the wider sociopolitical community, and we have never doubted the Slovene youth and the Slovene people, as some people try to show.... On the contrary, the authors of the attacks on the YPA frequently like to invoke the youth and the people, but we believe that a certain opportunism and readiness for compromises are present among responsible organs and forums when they condemn such a policy. As far as I know, this has been the uniform, well-argued, and clear position in all the speeches by YPA representatives. I clearly repeat on this occasion that we have nothing to discuss with editorial boards and individuals that write about the YPA maliciously and untruthfully, and even moreover we cannot conduct a dialogue with them concerning their topics, and we cannot cooperate on this basis. It would be normal that the editorial boards that have cultivated an unacceptable style and approach in their articles on the YPA based on scandals, deceit, and speculation, should publicly disassociate themselves and publicly denounce such writing. Only after that will we be able to begin to cooperate on objective and correct foundations. This does not mean that we do not accept any criticism and that we have no shortcomings, or that we want exclusively affirmative articles. This is not true... We are often reproached, Colonel Ljubic said further, that we react too sharply and unnecessarily and that there are more important questions facing our society than dealing with some sort of attacks on the YPA. The most important questions for us and others beside is the question of defense, the question of peace. For economic and other difficulties in Yugoslavia can be overcome only through peace, harmony, and the ideopolitical unity of our peoples and nationalities. We do not exaggerate the attacks on the YPA, but we also do not underestimate them. Our reaction to untruths and deceits in the press is a consequence, not the cause. It is a veritable miracle that some individuals, even rather prominent ones, and even social organs and organizations, wish to remove the consequences but leave the causes. This means that we should consent to untruths ascribed to the YPA, and that writers and editorial boards should continue to freely manipulate the public opinion with their articles. This is unacceptable.

Critically About Assessments [subhead]

It is pointed out at the end of this analysis that the Ljubljana Army Region is prepared to intensify cooperation and to open up as a source of information, but the so-called "crisis of confidence in the YPA" is present among some journalists.

These assessments were not accepted in the discussion. A representative of the NASA OBRAMBA editorial board said that the analysis was incomplete. It did not encompass the articles in this Slovene magazine, and it was therefore incorrect, for it did not mention that the magazine NASA OBRAMBA with a circulation of 90,000 is devoted to the subjects of national defense and the YPA. There are no such magazines in other republics, and therefore the analysis perpetrated a great omission. Representatives of Ljubljana radio and television expressed a similar view, saying that their work also had not been examined and included in the analysis and the assessment. A representative of DELO pointed out the shortcomings, and said that representatives of TELEKS were not even invited to this meeting. Representatives of MLADINA and Radio Student sharply rejected the assessments made about their reports on this topic. They requested an explanation of what is meant by the terms "attacks," "campaigns," "hostile articles."... The representative of MLADINA stressed in his speech that precisely the articles in MLADINA and Radio Student are "defense against special war" and do not wage a special war as some try to impute. If anything favors a special war it is equating their articles with articles in the hostile press abroad. This indeed is a special war, the representative of MLADINA emphasized, but the attacks on the YPA were never clearly quoted or defined, and it is therefore disputable to what extent they actually exist in MLADINA articles. The analysis is not complete in its content or its volume, because it fails to embrace all the media, the representative of MLADINA repeated.

General On YPA 'Attacks'

LD181346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 10 April (TANJUG)—The question of attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and all-people's defense concept in individual public information media was discussed at the session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference on 25 February this year. The introductory report was read by Milan Daljevic, a member of the Presidium. In connection with some elements of his report, Comrade Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP, on two occasions publicly "named" Daljevic. This is why—POLITKA says in tomorrow's issue—we sought General Daljevic and asked him to grant us a brief interview.

I stick to everything I said during the session of the Presidium, Daljevic said. I do not wish to subtract anything from the assessments in my introductory report. Unfortunately, the development of events has shown that a thing or two should be added to these assessments, and nothing subtracted. The basic evaluations I set out have gone into the summary of the discussion approved by the Presidium. At the same time I cannot accept that the things I did not say should be put in my "mouth."

On 9 March the papers reported the statement by Comrade Smole that "in Slovene papers I counted 200 texts inimically oriented against the YPA..." I did not say that. It transpires from the shorthand report on the session that in my report I said the following on this issue: "A check of about 200 articles in MLADINA, KATEDRA, TELEKS and NOVA REVIJA has revealed that most of them were channeled into discrediting the Army and challenging its status in our socialist system." I do not know why Smole, who also attended the session, interpreted my words differently.

Of course, the decisive factor for a political assessment of what we were discussing is not the number of articles, but their content and the stands they support. Among the articles that have been mentioned, if I use Smole's interpretation, there were some of inimical content.

On being reminded that a few days ago in Koper, Joze Smole repeated his claim that he had not received from General Daljevic the wished-for analysis of the articles on the Army and on defense, Daljevic gave the following answer:

Comrade Smole has no right to ask me, and the political administration in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, on whose analyses I relied, to do homework. However, irrespective of that, at my insistence, on 22 March, under reference number 162362, the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP received from the Ljubljana Army Command the articles in which MLADINA, TRIBUNA and KATEDRA had published in the last 5 years about the YPA and all-people's defense concept. The file contained 407 articles, of which as many as 267 were published in MLADINA last year. According to some estimates, out of these 267 articles only one is objective and correct.

Comrade Smole could have a better insight into the way the Army is treated in the information media in the SR of Slovenia than others in the country, not only because of the language in which they are published but also with regard to who their founder is, who appoints their editorial councils, and who provides financial subsides. However, he still sticks to the evaluation that what we are talking about is just a few articles about the YPA because of which, as he quite groundlessly says, hysteria has been created that throws an odd impression of Slovenia.

Can anyone really hope that with the help of this odd "game" with figures and with the attempt to shift the blame to others he will be able to minimize the problem and deceive the public? In front of the public's eyes, a true wave of unacceptable articles has been occurring for quite some time now.

Asked to comment on the reaction of POLET, STUDENT, and NON on his report, and their claim that recently they had not published a single controversial text about the Army, General Daljevic said:

In my report I said clearly that MLADINA and Nova REVIJA led the way in the negative and socially unacceptable treatment of the Army and defense, followed by KATEDRA, TRIBUNA, TELEKS, and STUDENTSKI LIST. Only subsequently did I draw attention to the fact that "the articles of tendentious substance could sometimes be found in some other papers, most frequently in the youth press and in the papers of the entertainment and magazine-type genre." In that context I mentioned the quoted newspapers. It seems to me that it is quite obvious that I did not "lump them together" with MLADINA and NOVA REVIJA.

Nevertheless, why did I mention these papers? Simply because from time to time they contained unacceptable articles about our defense and the YPA.

Most of our papers, Daljevic went on to say, correctly inform our public about the Army and defense. This assessment applies also to an important sector of the media in the SR of Slovenia. This is why the claims that these are the accusations against all the public information media in Slovenia are groundless. The insinuation that all Slovene people are under attack and that they are equated with what the aforementioned papers are saying, is churlish. This is a maneuver that is well known in the special war strategy.

In conclusion General Daljevic expressed his views on the nature of the attacks on the YPA and on the action being pursued to suppress them.

At the Presidium session, I pointed out that the substance of the attacks on the defence concept and on the YPA, including the most recent ones is anti-Yugoslav and, in the final analysis, anticommunist. These attacks are part and parcel of a deliberate anticommunist activity by forces trying to take advantage of the crisis in our country, aimed at wrecking brotherhood and unity, and at diverting Yugoslav society from Tito's line of socialist self-management. They represent an integral part of the attacks on our overall system and on all achievements of our socialist revolution.

The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium have provided a proper qualification of these attacks, and have set the tasks in connection with them. The assessments and the stands of our top state and sociopolitical organs have met with broad support among the Yugoslav public. However, some environments and papers have not only produced self-justificating stands, but have continued with negative reports about the system and the Army.

I should like to mention that precisely this year the most extreme articles appeared on the pages of MLADINA, full of speculative constructions and insinuation about the YPA. The paper had almost become a "military" magazine. This is because during the past 3 months alone about 80 texts and several illustrations and photographs about the Army and the defense have appeared.

As far as action is concerned, I should like to stress that there is no unity in action if there is no unity in assessing the situation. This is the lesson that we have drawn from our overall practice. Therefore, in my view, it is of exceptional importance that the fairy tale about a very small number of articles, about a problem that can only be reduced to an insulting style of discussion, and about the need to discuss this or that topic, should be dispensed with. It is not controversial if we can talk critically but constructively about the Army. Moreover, the YPA was never a taboo topic. However, in this specific instance, this is not the fundamental problem. The problem is that we are facing organized special-war assaults on our system and revolution, and a spade should be called a spade. Faced with this fact you cannot put your head into the sand. And yet some people do that.

A sobering up of the situation as it stands is required. It requires a decisive settling of accounts with opportunism, with ideological confusion, and with lack of resolve in some environments, especially in the struggle against nationalism. What we need is an organized, and also efficient, united action, because there can be no dialogue with the forces that are encroaching on the foundations of our society, which must be unmasked publicly and by the force of argument. A democratic dialogue is necessary and possible only along the platform of the development of Yugoslavia as a socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities and of its federal system and nonaligned foreign policy. This is the message of the 13th LCY Congress that we must carry out more consistently, General Daljevic said in the interview that POLITIKA will carry tomorrow.

Pristina SAWP Criticizes Horvat Interview

AU221930 Pristina Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] At a joint session of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWP Federal, Republican, and Provincial Conferences held in Pristina, Milan Daljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said that the prospects for the coexistence of all the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo must be guaranteed through actions. This means, Daljevic added, that one must actually ensure equality and a secure life for all people in this province.

Daljevic remarked that many sociopolitical organizations react only to the consequences, instead of preventing in time any activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism and any other nationalism.

It has been announced that the session assessed that the publication of the Branko Horvat interview in RILINDJA was an impudent political provocation that encouraged Albanian nationalists and separatists.

Daily Assesses Interview

AU241437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
15 Apr 88 p 13

[V. Zivkovic article: "'Kosovo Republic' Again"—reprinted from Belgrade POLITIKA EKSPRES, no date given]

[Text] ...Dr Branko Horvat thinks a lasting solution to the Kosovo situation could be found by giving the status of republic to our southern provinces. However, since according to existing constitutional provisions nationalities in Yugoslavia cannot have their republics, Horvat took care of this, too, and proposed that the Albanian nationality should first obtain the status of a nation.

The well-known economist from Zagreb has worked out the way of solving the Kosovo situation almost in detail, doing it precisely like Albanian nationalists and separatists do. In his words, the future "SR of Kosovo" would have the same status as all the other republics. Horvat advances this proposal because the Albanian nationality is the most numerous in Yugoslavia (it accounts for 8 percent of the total population in our country) and because 40 percent of Albanians live outside their mother country. Nothing new here. Albanian nationalists and separatists presented such explanations even in 1971, when constitutional amendments were discussed. At that time, it was publicly asked how it was possible that the Montenegrins had a republic, but the Albanians did not, although the latter are more numerous. RILINDJA journalists advanced such theses extensively at that time, just as they are now in said interview.

The content of Branko Horvat's interview is a premeditated, provocative, and perfidious advancement of theses about splitting the Republic of Serbia, and thus Yugoslavia in general, as well as about a further aggravation of intranational relations and accelerated emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins. The interview does not contain a single word about the expulsion of non-Albanian populations or the attacks and ruthless assaults on the Serbs and Montenegrins that have been going on in that region for 20 years.

On the page where Branko Horvat's interview ends, Veton Suroi in a signed article presents the interviewee to the readers and tells about his prestige in the world of science. Without any definite opinion, Suroi comments on the theses advanced by Horvat, announces to the readers that Horvat's book on Kosov will appear shortly, and leaves the possibility open that the public at large may express its opinion on the proposed solution of the Kosovo situation....

Does it perhaps mean that the publication of said theses on the way of solving the Kosovo situation at this moment is merely evidence of RILINDJA being again under the strong influence of Albanian nationalists and separatists, who exploit every opportunity for advancing their aims?

Does not the fact that Horvat presented the same or similar theses in an interview with Aleksandar Tijanic in START a month ago lead to this conclusion? Suroi and RILINDJA knew very well what they wanted and what they would get by interviewing Branko Horvat and by providing space for such views in their newspaper.

Croatia Nominates Candidates for Assembly

LD211648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Apr (TANJUG)—Delegates to the republic's nomination conference today established, by a secret ballot, candidates for responsible offices in the SR of Croatia and the SFRY Assembly. The delegates voted for the candidates who, in the course of broad-based and democratic consultations, received support from the signatories of the social contract on cadre policy in the republics.

Vlado Dobec and Ivo Latin are candidates for the office of president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia; Andjelko Runjic for president of the Croat Assembly; Antun Milovic has been proposed as candidate for president of the Croat Assembly's Executive Council. Mato Crkvenac and Luka Brocilo are candidates for vice president of the Assembly.

Milan Janus and Milan Janjanin are candidates for the office of president of the Assembly's Chamber of Associated Labor; Rudolf Kahlina and Mirko Setina for president of the Chamber of Municipalities; Slobodan Mikulic and Zvonimir Novak for president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

The republic's nomination conference has put forward Stjepan Novakovic as candidate for president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber in the next mandate. The following have been put forward as candidates for vice presidents of the Croat Assembly chambers: Davor Sutina and Slavomir Madjor, of the Chamber of Associated Labor; Mirko Grgurin and Jovan Savic, of the chamber of municipalities; Bozena Hrvoj and Marko Zegarac, of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

Elections will take place at the beginning of May.

In the debate that preceded the voting, the delegate for the youth organization, on behalf of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth of Croatia, called for strict observance of the cadre policy criteria that stipulate that those due for retirement cannot be proposed for responsible offices. This remark referred to the candidature of Ivo Latin for the office of president of the Croat Presidency, regardless of his personality and proven work record.

Marijan Kalanj, Croat SAWP Republican Conference president, and Nikola Filko, Presisium member, explained that a mistake had been made in Ivo Latin's personal files and that according to verified facts he was not due for retirement. The youth organization delegate however insisted that the delegation of the Croat SAWP to the Croat Assembly's Sociopolitical Chamber should raise the issue of responsibility for this mistake.

Zeojko Trezner, delegate for the youth organization, also criticized the fact that the candidates' biographies and work assessments were given to the delegates the day before today's session. This, in his view, contributes nothing to the efforts to democratize the election.

Slovene Assembly Elects Delegates

LD201924 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Almost the entire leadership of the Slovene Assembly has received a mandate for another 2 years. At today's sessions of the Assembly Chambers, the work of the Slovene Presidency was positively assessed. Delegates considered guidelines for changes and amendments to medium- and long-term plans for the republic. Since the mandate of the leading figures in the Slovene Assembly had expired, the delegates elected the president and two vice presidents of the Assembly for the next 2 years. The mandate of President Miran Potrc was extended, as was that of Vice President Joze Knez. The other vice president is new, Aleksandr Ravnikar who replaces Marija Zupancic-Vicar, who asked to be relieved of this function.

The presidents and the vice presidents of the chambers of the Slovene Assembly remain the same. On the list of candidates for the post of president of the sociopolitical chamber is Tone Anderlic, president of the republican conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth. The delegates, however, voted for the previous president. It is worth noting that two candidates were proposed only for the post of president, while for all other posts only one was proposed.

Kosovo SAWP Endorses Proposed Candidates

LD230920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 22 Apr (TANJUG)—The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium unanimously and without discussion endorsed proposals for candidates for the highest-ranking duties in the province at a session today attended by all the provincial leaders.

Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial committee Presidium, was put forward for member and president of the Kosovo Presidency; Bukasin Jovovic, member of the Kosovo Presidency, was put forward for President of the Kosovo Assembly; Ragip Haljilji and Cemailj Sahatdziji were nominated for vice presidents of the Assembly; and Nazmi Mustafa was nominated once again for the president of the Kosovo executive council.

The Presidium endorsed these proposals after a consultation with all of the 24 Kosovo municipalities. [passage omitted]

The Presidium also endorsed a proposal to nominate Daut Jasanica for the post of member of the KOSOVO SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium. He had been put forward for president of this forum. Only the municipality of Zubin Potak did not vote for Jasanica.

The members of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Committee Presidium also discussed at length candidates from Kosovo for the post of vice president of the Serbian Assembly. Having been informed about a warning from the Serbian Assembly that there was a possibility that the previously proposed candidate Istref Keljmendi would not gain support from delegates of this assembly, the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference took the stand that the explanation of the Serbian Assembly was not substantiated, which means that the original proposal cannot be rejected. Therefore, Ferat Ahmeti was nominated as a potential candidate and delegate to the Serbian Assembly in order to overcome the situation that has arisen.

Army LCY Organization Meets, Elects Officials

LD222312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 22 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] discussed, at a session held at the YPA Club in Belgrade today, some ideopolitical questions concerning the moral and political situation in the Army. The Presidium also adopted a resume of the public debate by the LCY organization in the YPA in connection with theses for the preparation of the LCY conference.

The Presidium noted that in conditions of unfavorable developments in society the ideological and political unity and the moral force of the Army have been preserved because of the involvement of Communists and other factors of army development. Among the tasks of Communists and the LCY organizations in the next period, stress was placed on those that refer to the deepening of the all-people's and all-Yugoslav character of the YPA, the promotion of contacts and cooperation between the Army and people on the entire territory of Yugoslavia, and the further development of socialist humanitarian relations in the Army. The Presidium also examined and adopted a resume of the public debate held by the LCY organization in the YPA in connection with theses for the preparation of the LCY conference. Although time for the debate was short, it was noted that the debate in the LCY organization had been well organized and democratic. Critically assessing their own work results, Communists demanded most firmly during the debate that negative trends in society be stopped. They consider that the key condition for overcoming the crisis can be found in the reaffirmation of Yugoslavia's unity based on self-management and the equality of our nations and nationalities, the consolidation of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY, the further democratization of cadre policy, and urgent changes in the socioeconomic and political systems with the aim of strengthening the role of the working class and associated labor organized in a self-managing way.

As the second 2-year mandate of Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, current president of the Committee Presidium of the LCY organization in the YPA, has lapsed, as well as the second 2-year mandate of the current secretary, Lieutenant Colonel General Simeon Buncic, Vice

Admiral Petar Simic was elected president for a 2-year mandate, and General Major Nebojsa Tica was elected secretary of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY organization in the YPA following a democratic procedure and in keeping with the statute of the LCY and the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the YPA. Their election was unanimous and by secret ballot.

Vice Admiral Petar Simic was born in 1932 in Bihac and has been a member of the LCY since 1948. He completed the highest military schools. Apart from other duties he was the head of the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and assistant federal secretary for national defense. At present he is a member of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY organization in the YPA and a member of the LCY Central Committee.

General Major Nebojsa Tica was born in 1934 in Bosanska Dubica and has been a member of the LCY since 1954. He completed the highest political schools. He carried out numerous commanding and political duties, including president of the committee in the army district. He is now a member of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the YPA. During the session the Presidium paid tribute to the outgoing president and secretary of the Presidium for the successful completion of very responsible duties.